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POLITICS IN GOLD EXPORT

DISPOSITION TO CONSIDER PHASES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

Rumor Had It that Europe Was Taking Fright over McKinley's Improving Chances for the Nomination—Assurances that the Ohio Man Will Say Something to Please Sound-Money Men at Once—Withdrawals of Yellow Metal.

Engagements of $1,500,000 in gold yesterday for shipment to-day made the loss to the Treasury reserve for the week $5,850,000 and reduced the gold balance to about $117,500,000. Previous shipments since April 5 had been $3,850,000, making the drain for one month $9,700,000.

Such loss ordinarily would excite little comment. Gold usually goes out at this time of the year. Exports had been below imports since January, until yesterday's withdrawals, which turned the balance. The net loss is now less than $1,000,000, against net exports of about $16,000,000 for the corresponding period last year, about $17,600,000 in 1894, and about $46,500,000 in 1893.

Shipments just now excite special interest for two reasons. They had been so long deferred that it had been hoped that ways might be devised to hold shippers in check. Bankers felt a certain pride in the effort of the Administration in this direction, and they were generally disposed to encourage it to the extent of their influence. The other reason bears on the Presidential canvass.

Disposition to attribute the withdrawals to politics was of quick growth. Among bankers who discussed it, some of them who are usually well-informed gave it their assent. It furnished an easy solution for the problem of shipments in the face of the most plausible arguments why they should not occur. The proposition which rumor submitted was that Europe was taking fright over Major McKinley's improving chances for the Republican nomination. It seemed to have been assumed that if nominated he would probably be elected and that Europe might then have to deal with a President of uncertain financial record and equally uncertain intentions.

This line of discussion was productive of no strong conviction. Reason appeared, indeed, to indicate that although investors in Europe may have felt concern over the political outlook here, there was nothing like a movement to unload. Danger that this might occur seems to have been understood by those who ought of all others to know it. It is probably safe to say that Major McKinley's managers received the strongest possible advice to obtain from him a reassuring financial utterance. Delay each day by him in declaring himself has so plainly affected business confidence that it cannot have been difficult to persuade this managers that he must speak if he would avert bad effects both at home and abroad, and if he would prevent the rapid increase of gold exports.

Whatever the cause—which was believed to be as outlined—assurances were spread among influential houses in the financial district yesterday that a declaration to please sound-money men might be expected from Major McKinley forthwith. In common report Monday was named as the limit of time within which he would speak. That these assurances were not regarded as idle appeared in the gold engagements, which were certainly much less than had been predicted Thursday. Bankers who took a hopeful view of the prospect of a declaration said that if the intention to declare for sound money should hold, it would probably not only leave no doubt of McKinley's nomination, but it would remove all uneasiness regarding gold.

The loss of a few millions more under such circumstances would probably harden rates for money, and thus act as a check against further exports. Opinion that a declaration would soon appear gained headway rapidly after banking hours. General cheerfulness attended its progress.

The record of the season's gold shipments is unique. Gold has gone when all calculations were against it. Reasons for the loss were clear enough until this week, but strained conditions are no more agreeable in Wall Street than elsewhere. The losses latterly have been less well understood. They were incomprehensible to many. It seemed from early Spring as if precautions to avoid gold loss and obstructive plans could be worked only passably. In theory they were sound, but in practice they suggested surgical cases which are reported as eminently successful, although the patient dies.

Rates for sterling exchange have at all times been under the price at which, according to estimates of bankers, gold could be shipped with profit. When Russia called for gold several weeks ago it was explained that a premium was paid for it. This allayed apprehensions and enabled the financial community to view with composure the loss of several millions. Exchange remained below the shipping point when Transvaal troubles and other disquieting news from England alarmed French investors in English securities. Ensuing sales established French balances in London. Exchange thereupon declined in Paris to a point justifying gold imports. Frenchmen called for their money, and London, which was a creditor in this market or could easily become so by sending home American securities, ordered payment from here. This triangular proceeding was enacted while exchange rates here were still supposed to prohibit gold exports except at a loss. Gold could not be bought for London directly, but it could be sent to Paris to settle London accounts with the French. Quite an amount was lost by this process.

The passing of the conditions that attracted gold to France has been witnessed this week. Yet probably nearly $3,000,000 has been drawn to go there. Making allowance for special facilities in France by which Lazard Frères can shave a profit when other shippers would lose, bankers are somewhat puzzled to account for the withdrawals in excess of the $1,000,000 taken by Lazard Frères. If politics had anything to do with it they hope cause for uneasiness and danger of the continuance of the process may be removed by a prompt sound-money declaration from Major McKinley.

SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Hildreth, the Boy Train Robber, Convicted and Sentenced.

ROME, N. Y., May 8.—The jury in the case of Jonn Watson Hildreth, the boy charged with complicity in the wrecking of a passenger train on the New-York Central Railroad, has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Judge McLennan sentenced Hildreth to Auburn Prison for life. In passing sentence, the Judge said he thought the jury had dealt leniently with Hildreth, as it might have convicted him of the highest crime known to the law. He said Hildreth's crime was a terrible one, almost as bad as poisoning the streams that come from the hillsides.

Hildreth stood up and received his sentence without flinching, but after he sat down by the side of his father his eyes filled with tears and his lip trembled perceptibly.

As soon as Hildreth had been sentenced he was taken back to jail, and a few minutes thereafter Theodore Hibbard and Herbert Plato, the other indicted train wreckers were brought into court. By advice of their counsel, Mr. Sayles, they withdrew their former pleas of not guilty of murder in the first degree and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree on each of the two indictments against them in causing the deaths of Engineer Hager and Robert Bond.

Mr. Sayles asked for clemency for the boys. Judge McLennan sentenced them to forty years each in the Auburn State Prison—twenty years on each indictment. The prisoners were very pale and seemed much downcast, but shed no tears.

WHIPPED THE BRITISH TARS.

Thrashed by American Mariners of the Petrel at Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Fighting with champagne bottles as a beginner and finishing with knives, a dozen or so of the tars of the United States gunboat Petrel whipped twice their weight in Britishers at Shanghai shortly before that vessel sailed for this port, where she arrived last week.

The saucy little gunboat was made the sport of a big British cruiser, and while a marine battle was averted by a prompt apology, the sailors of the two warships took up the matter ashore. A handful of the Petrel's men were tackled by a score of the lusty marines from the British cruiser Spartan, and blood and champagne flowed like water. The mêlée occurred on Washington's Birthday, and the events which led up to it on the night before. The Spartan arrived at Shanghai shortly after the Petrel dropped anchor there. That there was no love lost between the crews of the vessels was manifest from the start, and the officers were only polite to each other. Even politeness was forgotten on the night of Feb. 21, when the searchlight of the Spartan was turned on the deck of the Petrel. Every nook and corner of the little gunboat was explored by the powerful alds, and then, to add insult to injury, the light was withdrawn, leaving all in gloom, and then instantly turned on again, as if those on the Spartan wanted to see how the Yankees liked the treatment.

There were mutterings among the forward hands of the Petrel, and a scene of excitement on the quarterdeck, where the officers were gathered. Capt. Emery wrote a curt note to the commander of the Spartan and dispatched it without loss of time. The searchlight was not turned on the Petrel again that night, and a note of apology for the discourtesy earlier in the evening was received from the Spartan's Captain. The officers on the Petrel were satisfied, but their greetings to the Spartan's quarterdeck thereafter were stiffer than ever.

The bluejackets of the Petrel were far from being satisfied, and among themselves they swore vengeance for the insult. The men had not long to wait. Eight or ten of them were seated in an upper room in a saloon on the following day, when about twenty of the Spartan's men entered the barroom. The Yankees were drinking grog and singing patriotic songs, when the biggest Englishman in the intruding crew suggested that they throw the Yankees through the windows. The British tars started up the stairs, but none of them reached the top.

The door above was suddenly opened, and through it came a shower of glasses, bottles, and cases of champagne which had been stored in the little room. When everything that could be utilized as a weapon was gone, the American sailors came flying down the stairs, and the battle became a hand-to-hand conflict. Knives were drawn and used freely, and the English forces were badly cut up. When they were finally routed, half a dozen of their men lay bleeding on the floor.

The British Consul subsequently held an official inquiry into the affair, and the court decided against the Spartan's crew. It assessed the ship the cost of the damage, which amounted to several thousand dollars.

ALLEGED WRECKER OF TRAINS.

Henry Jackson, a Negro, Is Under Arrest in New-Brunswick.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 8.—Henry Jackson, a negro who appears to be insane, is in custody here charged with attempting to wreck trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Dean's Pond, seven miles from this city. Jackson says he lives at 160 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City.

The attempt to wreck the train was made Wednesday night, it is alleged. The Washington and New-York Express, No. 62, one of the fastest trains on the road, was the train for which it is alleged the attempt was meant.

The complaint against Jackson was made on the ground that he was trespassing on the property of the railroad company. This was made for the purpose of holding him until morning, when the railroad detectives will enter the more serious charge.

Two attempts are said to have been made to wreck trains. The one aimed at the vestibuled express was foiled by the ties on the track being discovered by the engineer of a passing freight train, who stopped his engine and caused his crew to remove the obstructions. Later in the night a tie was placed in front of a way train, but the tie passed under the pilot and lodged against the forward trucks and did no damage. The tie was removed from its position and the train proceeded.

Trackwalker Joseph Brophy, while making his early morning trip Thursday, made the startling discovery that twelve spikes had been removed from the middle of a rail, and that the track was sprung by the trains running over it, and that another train or two must have broken the rail and caused either that train or the next to be thrown down the embankment.

Brophy flagged the train, and, with difficulty, worked the track into shape, so that trains could pass over it in safety.

The detectives claim to have evidence to show that Jackson had in his possession what is known among railroad men as a clawbar. This is a crowbar with two feet at the end. It is shaped exactly like an ordinary tacklifter, and is used for a similar purpose, drawing out railroad spikes as tacklifters extract tacks. James Wilson, the station agent at Dean's, will be called to testify that Jackson was seen by him carrying a clawbar. The detectives have not found the bar, but have newspapers which they claim were used to wrap the bar in.

COMMANDER BOOTH SUCCESSFUL.

Defeats Gen. Booth on a Motion in the Supreme Court.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied, with costs, a motion made on behalf of Gen. William Booth to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers from transferring or assigning a lease of the former Salvation Army barracks in the City of Newark, N. J. After listening to long arguments on both sides, Justice Pryor, in denying the motion, said he could not think it possible that this was the only building in the country available for the purposes of the Salvation Army.

Albert B. Boardman, who appeared for Gen. Booth, opened his argument by admitting the facts in the case, about which, he said, there was no dispute, and said the question to be determined was simply one of law. As was well known, he said, Ballington Booth was formerly the chief officer of the army in the United States, and by virtue of that office held all the property possessed by the Salvation Army in this country.

"When he left the army," said Mr. Boardman, "he surrendered all the army's property to his successor except the Newark barracks."

The property in question was leased to Ballington Booth personally in 1894 for one year, and the lease was renewed on its expiration. The building was fitted for the purposes of the army and used for it only, but Ballington refused to surrender it to the General when asked to do so.

Mr. Boardman contended that as a general proposition in equity, morals, and public policy there should not be any exception made in the case of this property.

J. B. Pine, who appeared for Commander Ballington Booth, said the latter had carried out his agreement to surrender all the property he had acquired as Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, and that 80 per cent. of those who had belonged to the army in Newark had gone over to Ballington Booth.

After having listened to the arguments, Justice Pryor denied the motion, with costs.

Business Men Want Sound Money.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Chamber of Commerce a resolution was adopted unanimously requesting delegates representing the State of New-York in Presidential nominating conventions to use their influence to the end that the platforms shall affirm adhesion to the gold standard as a measure of value for all transactions, public and private, in terms that shall admit of no misinterpretation or equivocation.

MYSTERY IN A SUICIDE

"MRS. EVERETT, BOSTON," KILLS HERSELF BY SHOOTING.

Left a Letter Indicating that She Was Insane and Requesting that Her Body Be Cremated—Her Clothing of the Finest Quality, and She Had Money—Initials "K. B." Marked on Some of Her Garments—Identity Carefully Concealed.

A handsome and fashionably dressed woman, about twenty-eight years old, registered at 35 Lafayette place, Wednesday afternoon, as "Mrs. Everett, Boston." She was found lying dead on the bed in her room yesterday. There was a bullet hole in the side of her head. A pistol, with one chamber empty, was by the side of the body.

The identity of the suicide is yet a mystery. The woman left an unsigned letter containing $89, and directing her body to be cremated. On some of her garments were the initial letters "K. B." The Coroner's physician judged from the condition of the corpse that the woman had killed herself early yesterday morning.

The woman reached 35 Lafayette Place at 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday. She carried a small bundle of clothing tied with a shawl strap. A few minutes later a large new leather valise was left for her, presumably sent from a train, though Clerk W. R. Mitchell told the police he did not know where it came from. She registered in a firm hand and went to her room.

The woman passed in and out of the sitting rooms of the lower part of the place on Wednesday night before retiring at midnight. Soon after going to her room she rang for a pitcher of water. This was the only request she made, except for pen, ink, and paper, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. That afternoon she took a short walk. That was the only time she left the house. The clerk said yesterday that she was not at all agitated or annoyed, outwardly. She ate all her meals and seemed to be in a pleasant mood.

As she had not appeared at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Clerk Mitchell became alarmed, especially as no response could be had from the inmates of the room by knocking. A duplicate key was procured, and the door opened. The woman was found lying on the bed, dead. There was a wound in her left ear, where she had shot herself. A revolver, one chamber empty, lay on the bed. She was fully dressed.

A search was made for a clue to the cause of the suicide, and a letter was found in an envelope on the mantelpiece. It was addressed to no one in particular, and was not signed. It read:

Hereditory insanity. Please cremate and pay landlord for damages, &c. Have no family, so beg that my wishes be observed.

The letter contained $89 in bills.

The clothing the woman wore, as well as that in her valise, was of the finest quality. She had on a maroon velvet waist, a brown and blue silk skirt, low cut patent leather shoes, black silk stockings, and lace underwear. The neck of her dress was caught by a gold and enamel brooch containing nine small diamonds. The only other jewelry she had was two gold rings. They were both on the little finger of the right hand. One was a wedding ring, the other a smaller gold band, in which was set a diamond chip.

In her trunk was the kind and amount of clothing that a woman of her appearance would use. Several dresses, waists, hats, shoes, brushes, and many toilet articles. All the goods were costly. One of the pairs of shoes was silk-lined and made of the finest leather.

The police of the Mercer Street Station were notified of the suicide. They got no clue to her identity.

The woman's hair was long and heavy, and jet black. Her eyes were very black, and her complexion was dark. Her teeth were fine, and her ears small. She was about five feet two inches in height.

SOUGHT DEATH IN CENTRAL PARK.

Robert Watson Arrested—His Rambling Letter About Murders.

Robert Watson, thirty-five years old, who arrived here recently from Scotland, and who has been living with relatives at 442 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arrested yesterday in the Summer house near the Sixth Avenue entrance to Central Park on suspicion that he intended to commit suicide. The Park police thought he was insane and sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

Pistol shots in the Summer house attracted the attention of a Park policeman, who found the man with a revolver pointed at his head. When arrested Watson could give no satisfactory explanation for having the revolver.

At his feet when he was arrested was a letter dated May 6, and addressed to his brother. It was written in a rambling way, and spoke about murders committed in Scotland. The writer said the Jersey City police here had advised him to get proof of the murders from Dr. Gilmour, James Watson, Dr. Crawford, and others "who had been defrauded." The writer said that so far as he could learn James Watson's two daughters were murdered and William Watson's two daughters cut the bodies up and threw the pieces into a river. "The deed was done," the letter read, "above whisky shop, in line with the ferry road Yoker. Mrs. Stark, our sister," the letter continued, "was dragged by force into the house two doors below Granny Block's in the Candleriggs, next Argyle Street."

The letter continued in this rambling style and mentioned several names, but ended abruptly.

SAYS BRADLEY IS FOR MORTON.

Chairman Hackett Declares He Will Vote for the Governor.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committtee and the leader of the Morton managers, announced last night that Thomas W. Bradley of the Seventeenth Congressional District would vote for Gov. Morton for the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. Mr. Bradley recently declared that he was for McKinley, and that further support of Gov. Morton was useless.

The local McKinley men say Mr. Bradley will vote for McKinley if his vote is necessary, but it will not be, and that McKinley will not have to look for any New-York votes to receive his nomination.

There was much gossip yesterday about the possibility of the Vice Presidential nomination coming to this State. Ex-Senator Warner Miller and ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy have both been mentioned in this connection. Both of these gentlemen met yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of an insurance company in which they are interested, and each insisted that the other was the proper man for the St. Louis Convention to name for Vice President.

Large McKinley Club in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 8.—A meeting of McKinley enthusiasts was held this evening and a McKinley Club of 200 members was formed to advocate the candidacy of the Ohio man. Resolutions were passed calling on Mayor Peene of this city and Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah, the district delegates to St. Louis, to vote for McKinley "first, last, and all the time." The resolutions declared that Morton was no longer a possibility, and was being used simply to cover the designs of self-seeking politicians. W. C. Plummer of North Dakota was the principal speaker.

Indiana Republican Nominations.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8.—The Republican State Convention adjourned at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The last nominations were those for the Appellate Court. The ballots resulted: First District—W. D. Robinson of Gibson; Second District—W. J. Henley of Rush; Third District—James B. Black of Marion. Fourth District—D. W. Comstock of Wayne; Fifth District—U. Z. Wiley of Benton.

MRS. LANIER'S ANNOYER RELEASED

Magistrate Mott Calls E. G. Meserve a Liar and Then Discharges Him.

Myles Standish of 27 Fifth Avenue appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in place of Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Sr., of 16 West Tenth Street, to complain against Edward G. Meserve, who on Tuesday sent to Mrs. Lanier a letter from 127 Bowery telling her of an alleged plot to blow up her house, and that of forty other rich residents of the city. Mrs. Lanier, who has been an invalid for some time, was prostrated when she read the letter, and for a time it was thought that her life was endangered.

In his letter Meserve, who signed the name of R. Wilson, advised Mrs. Lanier to communicate with him. When he was arrested Thursday Meserve, who says he is a leather cutter and the son of wealthy parents, declared that he had no intention of attempting blackmail, but merely meant to give information of a conversation he had heard between men in the Bowery lodging house.

There was no evidence of criminal intent presented against Meserve in court yesterday, and he was discharged by Magistrate Mott after the latter had called him a liar and a coward.

When the case was called Magistrate Mott said there was nothing criminal in the letter, and that it made no demand for money.

"It's a case of malicious annoyance," said Mr. Standish. "Mrs. Lanier is an old lady, and he undoubtedly meant to extort money from her."

"That may be so," said Magistrate Mott, "but there is nothing in the letter to show it. It simply gives notice to this woman that the houses of a number of wealthy people are to be blown up, and he has scared you."

"I am not scared," said Standish, "but I think it might be well to admonish the man if he is wrong."

"I agree with you," said the Magistrate, "but there is no evidence, and you must have evidence."

Meserve repeated his story about men in the Bowery lodging house talking of blowing up the houses of wealthy people. He said they showed him a list of the intended victims and asked him to join them. Of the names on the list he remembered that of Mrs. Lanier, and he wrote to her, he said, out of pure kindness.

"You are a liar, a coward, and a sneak," broke in Magistrate Mott. "You know you are a liar. You wanted to scare some money out of some one, and there is no doubt of it, but there is no evidence to prove it."

"I did not want money," said the prisoner.

"Oh, no!" said Magistrate Mott. "I will discharge you. You had better go back to Boston."

Mr. Standish was indignant because Meserve could not be held, and also indignant because the story had appeared in the newspapers. He had a talk before the hearing with Magistrate Mott, who said that the facts had not been divulged in his court, and that he never allowed papers of any kind to be shown to reporters. He thought that Capt. O'Brien was the one at fault.

JOHN STETSON'S DEATH-BED WILL.

It Was Offered for Probate Yesterday by Dr. O. G. Cilley.

BOSTON, May 8.—The will of the late John Stetson, Jr., was offered for probate here yesterday by Dr. O. G. Cilley, the physician who attended both the testator and his widow, and who was one of the witnesses to the signing of the document, the other two being W. W. Noyes and Benjamin Crosby. The will is dated April 16, 1896. It gives all the testator's property, whether real, personal, or mixed, to the widow, and appoints her and Charles H. Pattee as executors. To a reporter Dr. Cilley said:

"I came into possession of the will at the request of Mrs. Stetson a few days before she died. At the time I told her that the chances were against her recovery, and, as she was aware that Mr. Charles Pattee, who is named as an executor with her in the will, was in a precarious condition, she thought that the document had better be placed in my hands.

"The will was signed two days before Mr. Stetson died, and he knew then that the end was near. From the beginning of his illness he felt, as I did, that he could not recover. And when I told him that all hope was gone, he called his wife to his bedside, and, patting her gently upon her cheeks, said: 'I am going to die; keep up; you must not give way under the strain.' She cried piteously when she heard his words, and was prostrated."

Continuing, Dr. Cilley said: "So far as I know, Lawyer Melvin O. Adams, who was made special administrator of the estate at the request of Mrs. Stetson, knew nothing about the will or its contents."

Mrs. Emma Stokes of Brooklyn, N. Y., filed to-day a petition in the Suffolk Probate Court for the appointment of herself as administratrix of the estate of her daughter, Mrs. Katherine Stokes Stetson, the dead widow of John Stetson, the late theatrical manager.

WILL BEGIN SIGNING TO-DAY.

The Thirty-Day Bills Left in Gov. Morton's Hands.

ALBANY, May 8.—Gov. Morton to-night made public the list of thirty-day bills which were left with him by the Legislature for executive action. They number 774, as against 448 last year. The number of thirty-day bills this year is nearly twice as large as has ever been left in the hands of a Governor at the end of a legislative session.

By constitutional provision, bills that do not receive the Governor's approval within the thirty days expiring May 30 fail to become laws. The Governor will grant no formal hearings upon pending bills unless he particularly desires them for his own information. Typewritten communications or briefs relating thereto will receive careful consideration. These should be submitted at once.

The bills affect various interests and different localities as follows: Appropriation and claim bills, 118; bills regarding agriculture and amending highway and game laws, 24; bills affecting banks, insurance, and railroads and other corporations, 54; amendments to codes and Revised Statutes, 5; affecting counties, 40; touching towns and villages, 60, and 85 miscellaneous bills, including the blanket-ballot law amendments and the anti-coal trust bills. The number of bills which affect each city in the State are as follows: Albany, 13; Auburn, 2; Buffalo, 18; Cohoes, 6; Corning, 1; Dunkirk, 2; Elmira, 6; Gloversville, 1; Hornellsville, 1; Ithaca, 1; Jamestown, 3; Kingston, 4; Lockport, 3; Long Island City, 7; Middletown, 1; Mount Vernon, 5; Newburg, 4; Niagara Falls, 4; Rochester, 16; Rome, 2; Schenectady, 2; Syracuse, 17; Troy, 1; Utica, 5; Watertown, 3; Watervliet, 2; Yonkers, 1; New-York City, 111; Brooklyn, 88.

The Governor says he will act on the Greater New-York and other important bills first. He will begin signing bills to-morrow, when it is expected that a hundred measures will be approved.

Deputy Sheriff Cross Beaten.

Deputy Sheriff William H. Cross visited that section of the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn commonly known as Brownsville last evening to serve replevin papers on Isaac Seitz, a manufacturing tailor of Watkins Street and Blake Avenue. When he entered the place he was set upon by the men employed by Seitz, who kicked him and knocked him down, and were about to seriously injure him when Patrolman Ennis appeared. Then stones were hurled, and the policeman was struck on the head, receiving a scalp wound. He sent in an alarm, the reserves went to the rescue, and Seitz and four of his men were placed under arrest.

A Woman Bicyclist Injured.

Miss Frankie Bell, nineteen years old, of 31 Macdougal Street, while riding a bicycle on the Hudson County Boulevard, Jersey City, with a party of friends yesterday, was knocked down by one of Dodge & Bliss's lumber trucks. She was seriously but not fatally injured, and was taken to the City Hospital. James Smith, the driver, was not arrested, the evidence showing that Miss Bell was more in fault than he.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Took the highest award at the Chicago Fair.—Adv.

FORMING NEW CITY PARTY

COMBINATION WITH A VIEW TO FIGHT PLATT AND TAMMANY.

Forces Which It Is Sought to Unite Include the City Club, the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, Brookfield Republicans, and Dr. Parkhurst's Society—What Some of Those Interested Say of the Plans.

There is a movement on foot just now which is more vigorous than appearances would seem to indicate to form by a coalition of existing forces a city party to war against Platt and Tammany, and to take special care of city politics.

The forces which it is sought to combine under the banner of the City Party are the City Club, the Committee of Seventy, the Good Government Clubs, the Brookfield Republicans, and the Parkhurst society.

The new movement is gradually shaping itself into a harmonious and orthodox political organization, but several gentlemen interested in it who were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES declared that they were not ready to make any complete or official statement.

First of all, the City Club has appointed a committee to confer with the committees of the other organizations. This committee, which has held several conferences in the clubhouse, has not yet made its report. It is composed of Elihu Root, W. Bayard Cutting, George Haven Putnam, Abram S. Hewitt, James C. Carter, Horace E. Deming, and Joseph Larocque.

"There has been a good deal of talk among us about the future," said Mr. Larocque yesterday, "as to what is best to be done, but so far I can tell you of no definite plan of action."

Horace E. Deming, who has drawn up the plan of the new party, was not in town yesterday, but it was learned that the new party would indorse the best men after they have given their pledge to act with the party on matters affecting the city, and that politics is to be eliminated from city elections.

"Yes, the committee has held several conferences," said James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, "but has not yet made its report; in fact, little progress has been made as yet beyond the discussion stage.

"The Council of Confederated Clubs, with Charles C. Nadal at its head, has appointed a committee, consisting of himself, George M. Cassatt, and Henry C. Strong to co-operate with similar committees from other organizations."

Preble Tucker, a prominent Good Government Clubman, was asked yesterday about the new party.

"Well," he said, "there certainly is a movement of this sort on foot, but I can tell you nothing positive or official about it as yet."

"Will the Good Government Clubs still continue to exist when the new party is formed?"

"The clubs would still exist as feeders to the new organization," he replied. "Their mission would be more educational, I suppose, than political. They would not nominate candidates, perhaps, but would still carry on the good work they have begun."

As soon as the party is properly organized, primaries will be held and a general committee of 500 or 1,000 will be chosen. There is no doubt that the City Party will before long be a distinct political factor, and only the final details remain to be arranged before it will publicly announce its plans.

MRS. O'HEARN BOUND AND ROBBED.

Her Rooms Invaded by a Man Who Escaped Down Elevator Shaft.

Mrs. Margaret O'Hearn, twenty-eight years old, of 186 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, was yesterday bound and robbed in her rooms. Mrs. O'Hearn is the wife of James O'Hearn, a butcher employed at the abattoir. They have been married one year. They occupy four rooms on the top floor of a double flat. James Murray, who works with O'Hearn, boards with them.

O'Hearn and Murray went to work at 5 o'clock A. M. They finished work at 9:30 o'clock and went home to breakfast. They found the door leading to the front room unlocked, but the door leading to the kitchen and the doors between the rooms were locked.

O'Hearn called to his wife, but got no answer. He asked the tenants on the opposite side of the house if his wife had gone out, and they told him they thought not.

Fearing something had happened to his wife, O'Hearn forced the door leading to the front bedroom and found it vacant. The door to the second room was locked, and O'Hearn forced that door also. He found his wife lying upon the floor unconscious. She had been bound hand and foot, and the ends of the rope with which she was tied were fastened about a folding bed. In the woman's mouth had been stuffed an apron that had been torn from her.

The gag was removed, the cords were cut, and a physician was summoned. Mrs. O'Hearn was soon revived. She said a young man that she knew, and whose name she gave to her husband, entered the rooms at 9 o'clock and told her that her husband had sent him to the house to get $5.

She told him she did not believe him and she would not send the money. He then knocked her down and kicked her. She screamed, and to silence her cries her assailant tore off her apron and thrust it into her mouth, winding the apron strings about her neck and tying them behind her head. Then he tied her with a rope which he took from his pocket. Her assailant then robbed her of $13 and escaped by the dumb-waiter down the elevator shaft to the cellar, whence he made his way to the street without being seen by any one in the house.

Acting under police instructions, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hearn refuse to disclose the name of the man who committed the assault. The police have not yet succeeded in finding him.

Balogh Case on Appeal.

ALBANY, May 8.—The case of Alexander Balogh, a saloon keeper of New-York City, against Henry H. Lyman, the State Commissioner of Excise, came up for argument this morning before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division. W. B. Donihee and Charles H. Haldine appeared for the plaintiff, and Attorney General Hancock and Assistant Attorney General Kisselburg appeared in behalf of the Commissioner of Excise. No decision was made. The case is an appeal from an order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court at Albany denying an injunction order restraining the defendant, as Commissioner of Excise, from interfering with the plaintiff in the prosecution of his business as a retail dealer in intoxicating liquors during the pendency of this action, and until the expiration of the term for which the license was granted—March 21, 1897—and under which he is conducting his business.

Armor Tests to be Secret.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Herbert has concluded that it is against public policy to permit representatives of the press to witness the test of the armored structure representing a model of one of the Iowa's turrets, at the Indian Head Proving Ground to-morrow. Hitherto the results of the tests of armor for American war vessels have been freely published, but foreign Governments have kept strictly secret their own experiments in this regard, and the Secretary thinks the lack of reciprocity thus manifested is a sufficient reason why the practice in this country should be changed. To-morrow's exhibition will be witnessed by Secretary Herbert, members of the Senate and the House Committees on Naval Affairs, and by numerous naval officers, from many of whom, of course, more or less accurate accounts of the proceedings will be obtainable.

HOLMES IN A TON OF CEMENT.

The Murderer's Body Buried—Mrs. Pietzel's Claim on His Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The body of H. H. Holmes, which was imbedded in cement in a pine box, yesterday, after the hanging and then placed in a vault in Holy Cross Cemetery, was this afternoon buried in a grave ten feet deep. The Rev. Father MacPake, who was one of Holmes's spiritual advisers, and who remained with him to the last, conducted the services of the Roman Catholic Church at the grave. The box, with the body imbedded in cement, weighs over a ton. The grave diggers, aided by a mason, and under the supervision of Lawyer Rotan, piled a layer of cement two feet thick upon the box.

The material was packed about the sides and ends of the novel sarcophagus, and when the job was finished the remains of Holmes were pronounced safe from grave robbers for all time.

Lawyer Thomas A. Fahy, the legal adviser of Mrs. Pietzel, stated to-day that he would shortly confer with Lawyer Rotan and District Attorney Graham with the view of locating any cash or property left by Holmes that could be attached, in order to satisfy the claim of Mrs. Pietzel. The latter wants restitution for the insurance money she was swindled out of by the bogus promissory note which Holmes represented as having been signed by her husband.

Mr. Fahy further said: "I have been given to understand that Holmes died intestate, although I did believe that he would leave a will devising the one-third interest in whatever estate he had to Mrs. Pietzel. I fear now that he did not make provision for the widow of the man he yesterday denied killing, and unless he had given instructions to his attorney as to the matter of restitution, I will have to proceed upon different lines. I will attach anything I can find, for no one will deny that the first claim upon Holmes's property is that of Mrs. Pietzel. She will return to her home in Galva, Ill., Monday, should no developments occur."

LAST OF THE DODWORTHS DEAD.

He Was the Youngest of the Four Brother Musicians.

Thomas Jefferson Dodworth, the last of the famous Dodworth brothers, musicians, died yesterday at his residence, in Morrisania, known as the "Old Homestead." He was sixty-six years old, and was the youngest of the four brothers, Harvey, Allen, Charles, and Jefferson, and was a member of the celebrated Dodworth Band. He leaves a wife and five daughters and a son.

Of the four brothers, Allen T., who died Feb. 12, 1896, at Pasadena, Cal., was the most famous. He was the leader of Dodworth's Band.

Their father, Thomas Dodworth, was himself a musician, and, with his two oldest sons, played in the old Independent Band. It was Allen Dodworth who first conceived the idea of a band entirely of valve instruments so that the time should be brown back to the marching men.

This resulted in the first cornet band which New-York ever saw, and of which Thomas Dodworth and his music-loving sons formed four members, when it numbered in all but ten. It rapidly grew in size, until, by 1850, it was perhaps the best-known musical organization in New-York.

FLECHTER NOT YET SENTENCED.

Recorder Goff Remands Him to the Tombs Without Bail.

Victor S. Flechter, the dealer in musical instruments who was convicted of having in his possession a violin stolen from the late Prof. John Joseph Bott, was taken before Recorder Goff yesterday for sentence.

The prisoner's counsel, Edward Lauterbach and Fred B. House, made long arguments in behalf of a new trial and an arrest of judgment. Mr. House claimed some evidence had been improperly admitted by the Recorder, especially the evidence of the experts for the prosecution. Mr. House spoke for two hours, and then Mr. Lauterbach began. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who contended Flechter had a fair and just trial. The Recorder had ordered the doors of the court room locked when the arguments began, at 11:30 A. M., to keep the people from going in or out, and they were not unlocked until 2:30 P. M.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Recorder reserved his decision and remanded Flechter to the Tombs, without date and without the privilege of bail.

THE TOBACCO TRUST INDICTMENTS.

No Remarkable Flurry in the Stock—Mr. Choate Gets Delay.

Contrary to expectation, the indictments against the officers of the American Tobacco Company caused no remarkable flurry in the company's shares on the Stock Exchange. There was a little excitement when trading began yesterday morning. The stock closed Thursday night at about 66. The first sales of yesterday amounted to 3,000 shares, from 64 to 62¾.

The men indicted—James B. Duke, William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Ginter, George Arentz, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles G. Emery—were ordered to appear in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. In their place, Joseph H. Choate went before Judge Fitzgerald as counsel and asked permission to inspect the indictments found against his clients, with leave to interpose a plea next Wednesday. This was granted and the matter went over.

BRIDGE FALLS, FOREMAN DROWNED.

Crowd of Spectators at Cohoes Thrown into the Water.

TROY, N. Y., May 8.—An old stone bridge crossing the Cohoes Company's canal at Cohoes had been condemned by the city, and was being removed by employes of the company to-day. Just before noon, when the bridge was crowded with people watching the removal, the structure fell into the canal.

Those on the bridge were precipitated into the water. Foreman Vencelette, who had been employed by the Cohoes Company for thirty years and was superintending the removal of the bridge, was drowned. His body was recovered.

The water was drawn off this afternoon, but no more bodies were found. The Cohoes Mills, which drew their power from the Cohoes Company's canal, were all shut down this afternoon.

Change in a Buffalo Office.

BUFFALO, May 8.—The Board of Public Works to-day declared that the office of Superintendent of the Water Bureau would be vacant on May 15, and appointed Col. Francis G. Ward as successor of Superintendent Peter Drexelius. Mr. Drexelius was a prominent Democratic politician during the Sheehan régime here and was appointed through the influence of the ex-Lieutenant Governor. Col. Ward has been General Superintendent of the Panama Railroad and served two years on the construction commission of the Turkish Asiatic Railroad. He was recently manager of the R. W. Bell Soap Manufacturing Company. He is forty years of age.

Tried Twice to Commit Suicide.

Margaret Foster, a well-dressed young woman, attempted to drown herself yesterday by jumping from a Pennsylvania ferryboat. She was seized by several passengers and held until the boat reached Jersey City, where she was taken before Police Justice Doughas. She created a sensation in the courtroom by tearing off her skirt and twisted it about her neck in an effort to strangle herself. She was seized and handcuffed. She refused to give any information concerning herself, and was sent to the county jail to await examination as to her sanity.

Opening of the Sandy Hook Route.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will open the Sandy Hook Route for the season on Monday, May 11, 1896. Boats will leave New-York at 10:15 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Arrive New-York 9:30 A. M., 2:45 P. M.—Adv.

FIRE CHIEF BADLY HURT

WILLIAM SHAW FELL FROM LADDER AND FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

**He Attempted to Descend an Elevator Shaft to See Whether There Was Any Escaping Gas in a Greene Street Sub-Cellar—

FIGHTING OVER WOMEN

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Efforts to Secure the Payment of the Expenses of the Female Delegates Defeated—Presiding Bishop Hurst Has a Hard Time in Controlling the Assemblage—Appropriations for Sectarian Purposes Deplored by the Conference.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—The meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning was exciting. Bishop Hurst presided. The Rev. Dr. King, New-York, presented a resolution deploring any State appropriations for sectarian purposes. The resolution recited in strong terms that all denominations, save one, had declined to receive moneys for Indian schools, and demanded that this "copartnership between a Church and the Nation be dissolved at once." Dr. King's resolution passed almost unanimously.

Morris Sharp of Ohio opened up the woman question by offering a resolution providing that as the woman delegates elected to this Conference had relinquished their seats, their expenses be paid, and that their male reserves, if any, be called.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard made a fervid speech against the passage of the resolution. "These women, it has been decided," he said, "are legal members of this body, and as such their expenses must be paid without any resolution. I hope the conference will vote this resolution down."

Great excitement prevailed, and many delegates struggled to get the floor. An attempt to lay the resolution on the table was defeated.

The Rev. Dr. Neeley of Philadelphia presented a substitute for the resolution, stating that the women delegates who had claimed the right of admission to this conference came to the floor as visitors, and that their expenses be paid by the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Carl Cranston of Colorado made a point of order against Dr. Neeley's resolution, on the ground that it stated that the four women claimed admission, when, as a matter of fact, the question of their right to sit in this conference was unquestioned.

Bishop Hurst refused to entertain the point of order, and a scene of excitement followed. He said that Dr. Neeley had the floor to speak on his resolution. After a good deal of angry discussion, both resolutions were withdrawn.

Bishop Taylor, the missionary Bishop from Africa, delivered his report. In part, he said:

All I ask for Africa is that in our missionary work we do for the blacks what we would do for the whites. In regard to our work in Africa, I will say that, if this conference shall decide that the time has come to put all the African mission under the control of the missionary society, I shall make no objection. Only make your decision on the subject decisive.

Bishop Theburn of India and Asia read his report. He said:

In general terms, we have abundant reason to thank God for our prosperity during the last four years. We have gained two annual conferences and eleven Presiding Elder districts. We now have twenty-four district conferences. Our preachers now speak sixteen languages, three more than four years ago, and, by the end of the century, they may be expected to preach in twenty languages. Four years ago our total number of converts was 50,000 souls, now it is over 100,000.

We now have 2,249 Sunday schools and 71,975 scholars, an increase of 573 schools and 21,712 pupils. The Epworth League has made its first appearance among us since my last report, and we now have 134 leagues and 6,555 members. We have over 200 natives studying for the ministry.

The report of the Bishop was received with great satisfaction.

THE ACTION IS APPROVED.

General Sentiment in Favor of Admitting Women.

The action of the Methodist General Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, in adopting an amendment to the constitution admitting women delegates, seems to meet with general favor among Methodists in this city. Although a proposition of the same kind was voted down in the annual conference held in this city in April, the sentiment appears to have changed, and when the amendment is submitted to the annual conference here next year it is believed it will be ratified.

It is expected that three-fourths of all the annual conferences will indorse the amendment, so that it will become operative in 1900. Meanwhile the four women delegates, whose appearance at the General Conference this year compelled decisive action, will remain delegates. They are Mrs. Jane F. Bashford of the Ohio Conference, Mrs. L. S. Parker and Mrs. A. C. Butcher of India, and Miss Lydia A. Trimble of Foo-Choo, China.

The same question arose in the General Conference which was held in this city eight years ago. At that time five women presented themselves as delegates and were rejected. They were Frances E. Willard of Chicago, Amanda C. Rippey of Kansas, Mary C. Sind of Minnesota, Angie F. Newman of Nebraska, and Lizzie D. Van Kirk of Pittsburg. Since that time the question has been agitated more or less extensively.

"I think the decision of the General Conference an eminently wise one," said the Rev. F. M. North, Secretary of the Methodist Church Extension Society, to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "and I have no doubt that the annual conference next year will ratify it. The thing most to be dreaded was that a radical element should interpret the constitution without proper constitutional methods. That fear is done away with, and the annual conferences will deal with the question and decide it on a constitutional basis.

"I do not think many women will be elected delegates to the General Conference. It is a matter of principle rather than reeling, and when it is decided that women may sit as delegates in the General Conference, I think everybody will be contented."

The Rev. J. W. Campbell, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, also expressed pleasure over the action of the General Conference.

"Woman," he said, "has demonstrated the fact, not only in our own Church, but from Apostolic times, that she is fully capable of doing the work connected with the Church in all the meaning that could be interpreted in the Saviour's command to His Disciples: 'Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel.' I believe that not only should she be admitted to the legislative bodies of the Church, but to participate in all that pertains to Church work. Where women have been evangelists their power to win men has exceeded that of men evangelists.

"I think the annual conference will give the required two-thirds majority to ratify the amendment to the constitution. Though the New-York Conference was against the admission of women last year, its vote will be changed, I think, next year. The question will be put before the next conference in a clearer form than last month. If it is adopted it will admit women to the lay delegations at annual conferences also.

"At the same time I do not think women will get much material advantage by the amendment. Women will be admitted only by men's suffrage, and men will be as selfish as ever in their striving for place and preferment in the delegations."

Norway Maple Trees Affected.

Lewis Collins, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Tree Planting and Fountain Society, recently sent to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, Norway maple leaves that had become affected by some complaint. He asked for an analysis, and yesterday received the following letter on the subject:

Mr. Lewis Collins, Secretary.

Dear Sir: Your letter of May 5, with leaves of Norway maple, received. The trouble is one which is very common here this season. Nearly every tree in and out of the city so far as we have observed is affected. The growing season here came on very suddenly for Norway maples. The leaves pushed out with remarkable rapidity, and the tissues were so tender that they suffered considerably during the following rather dry, warm days. We think also from some observations we have made that there was an over-accumulation of oxalic acid in the parts of the leaves now diseased. This, of course, would cause the death of the tissues in which the accumulation occurred. It would be the result, however, of a rapid immature growth, especially in a soil where there is a scarcity of lime. The trouble will not permanently injure the trees, but the present crop of leaves will remain disfigured. Very truly,

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Chief of Division.

Mr. Collins says the above letter is of great importance to people owning trees.

MANY BEQUESTS FOR CHARITY.

Provisions of the Wills of Mary B. Wheeler and J. W. Miller.

The will of Mary B. Wheeler, who died in this city on April 30, 1896, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will is dated Oct. 26, 1894, and is witnessed by Sarah P. Parsons, Henrietta W. Hubbard, and Mary A. Stringer. The estate is valued at $595,000, of which $45,000 is real property.

The testatrix bequeaths to her daughters, Emily M. Wheeler and Mary B. Ceccarini, wife of Dr. Ceccarini of Riccione, Italy, $250,000 each; to Somerville P. Tuck, Mansurah, Egypt, $10,000; to Henry A. Alexander, New-Brighton, $5,000; to Julia D. Strong, wife of Selah P. Strong of Setauket, L. I.; Theodosia M. Dexter, wife of Franklin B. Dexter of New-Haven; Mary B. Alexander of New-Brighton, and Anna Whiting Davenport of New-York, $2,000 each; to her nephew, John Davenport Wheeler, $1,000; to Elizabeth L. Fackler of New-Brighton and her nieces, Julia M. Davenport and Martha Davenport of Hartford, Conn., $500 each.

The following charitable bequests are also made: To the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, $10,000; to the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the State of New-York, the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, the Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., and the New-York Mission and Tract Society, (Woman's Branch,) $5,000 each; to the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, $1,000.

The will of John W. Miller, dated Feb. 25, 1896, who left an estate valued at $250,000 personal and $35,000 real property, was also filed for probate yesterday. The testator left to his widow, Sophie E. Miller, an annuity of $5,000 and the use of his dwelling house during her life. On her death, the testator's grandchildren, Ottilie Seibert and Elsie Seibert, are to receive $55,000 each. In the event of the death of Ottilie before the age of twenty-one, the $55,000 left to her is to be paid to the Ottilie Orphan Asylum of Williamsburg, and in case of the death of both children, one-half of the sum bequeathed is to go to the German Evangelical Aid Society of Brooklyn, and the other half to the German Evangelical Synod of North America of St. Louis, Mo., for East Indian missions.

Out of the proceeds of the residuary estate upon the death of his wife, he leaves $60,000 to the Ottilie Orphan Asylum, and $25,000 to the Evangelical Reformed Church of the Dutch denomination, New-York City; to the German Evangelical Synod and Missionary Society of North America of St. Louis, Mo., for missionary purposes in the East Indies, $10,000; to the Five Points House of Industry, New-York, and the Wetmore Home, (formerly known as the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls,) New-York, $5,000 each. The executors named are the brother of the testator, Jacob H. Miller, the Rev. Jacob Schlegel, Nicholas Schultz, and Richard Stackpoole, New-York.

WANTED ON MANY CHARGES.

Police Arrest a Man Accused of Extensive Swindling.

William Lodtman, alias H. J. Frawley, a middle-aged man, who described himself as a journalist and refused his residence, fell into the hands of Central Office detectives yesterday. It is charged that he had been engaged in a series of small swindles perpetrated on dry goods firms in this city and Brooklyn. He is at Police Headquarters.

He was caught in Jackson's store, in Sixth Avenue. An alarm for him just came from the dry goods firm of The Liebmann Company of Brooklyn. On Friday a week ago the Liebmann Company notified Capt. O'Brien that Lodtman called at their store on April 1 and purchased a hat and some other millinery for his wife. He represented himself as a "military writer" for The Cincinnati Enquirer, and on the strength of the statement that the firm had cashed checks for him several years ago persuaded them to take in payment a draft for $20 purporting to come from The Enquirer. Lodtman received the change in cash. A week afterward the draft was returned marked "N. G.," and inquiry at a house in Gates Avenue where Lodtman claimed that he was staying elicited the fact that he was not known there.

A dispatch from Chief of Police Deitsch of Cincinnati, stated that Lodtman, who was known as H. J. Frawley in that city, was wanted there for other forgeries of small checks. Frawley, the dispatch stated, was formerly an advertising solicitor on The Tribune. He claimed to be a physician and seemed well educated.

A description of Lodtman was printed and circulated among the dry goods stores in the shopping district, and, it being believed that Lodtman was in this city, Detectives Price, O'Donohue, Krauch, and Stringer were detailed to look out for him. Yesterday afternoon the two latter were called to Jackson's dry goods store. Lodtman had called there and purchased goods, and in offering a bad check had been recognized. On being searched a number of bad checks were found in his possession.

When Lodtman was "stood up" for identification in the Detective Bureau, a long criminal record was found against him. In this city Le Boutillier's, Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's, Bloomingdale's, and Spencer's dry goods firms were among his victims in the past. He had been arrested in New-York and sent on to Rochester in 1892 to answer charges of larceny, but at the present time the Boston authorities are anxious to get hold of him.

If the New-York police do not detain him there is a warrant awaiting him in Brooklyn, and the Boston and Cincinnati police will also claim him on requisition papers.

Hamilton Disston's Will.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The will of Hamilton Disston, the manufacturer and politician, was admitted to probate by Register Smithers on Tuesday, and letters testamentary were granted to Henry Disston, the only son of the decedent; Edmund F. Steck, his private secretary, and John Roberts, his attorney for many years. In the petition filed by the executors the value of the estate is given as "over $100,000," but it is thought that it will amount to several million dollars when the heavy insurance Mr. Disston carried is included. The will is dated Jan. 9, 1896, and was witnessed by Jacob Wildemere and James H. Brown. Mr. Disston leaves to his widow the furniture, horses, and carriages belonging to his residence, Broad and Jefferson Streets, with one-half of the personal estate, absolutely, and the house itself during the term of her natural life. At her death it is to become part of the residuary estate. One-third of his real estate, except that in Florida, is left to her for life.

The rest of the estate is devised to John Roberts, E. F. Steck, and the Tacony Saving Fund, Safe Deposit, Title and Trust Company, as trustees, to be paid as soon as possible as follows: The income to be paid in equal parts to all the children living until the son is thirty years old; when that time arrives they are to pay him a full third of the principal of the residuary estate and to divide into as many parts as there are daughters, either living or dead, which parts are to be paid to the daughters or their heirs. The trustees may sell any or all of the estate at their discretion, except his interest in the firm of Henry Disston & Sons' File Company, Limited, which can only be sold with the consent of the widow, and which Mr. Disston desired to remain intact until his son reached the age of thirty years, when the latter should take his share to make up his third of the estate.

Typhoid in Indiana.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel

Secretary Hurty of the State Board of Health Friday issued Health Circular No. 2 upon the prevention and suppression of typhoid fever. The circular shows that there were in Indiana last year 8,100 cases of this fever and 2,400 deaths. It is estimated that this loss is equivalent to $5,235,000 in money. The circular embodies instructions to physicians and health officers, and then says: "Ninety-five per cent. of all cases of typhoid proceed from drinking water. Therefore a close investigation must be made of every well from which the patient may have drunk for seven to twenty days preceding the attack. If, in the judgment of the health officer, analysis is required, send a copy of the sanitary survey to this office and ask that Instructions A be returned to you. This circular gives detail instructions for the collection of samples of water for bacteriological and chemical analysis. The work will be done without cost, but will only be done when absolutely needed, and when every requirement of this office has been fulfilled."

BARNARD ASKS FOR AID

THE COLLEGE MUST RAISE $23,000 TO-DAY OR LOSE $125,000.

Generous Offers to the Trustees of This Institution for the Higher Education of Women—If the Required Sum Is Obtained, a New Home on Morningside Heights near Columbia's Grounds, Will Be Made Certain.

Barnard College, the only institution in the city offering to women, with the aid of Columbia University, the way to a university education, must raise to-day $23,000 or lose proffered gifts of $100,000 and $25,000.

When Columbia decided to move from its crowded site at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street to the old Bloomingdale grounds on Morningside Heights the Trustees of Barnard purchased ground across the boulevard from the university's new site. The price of the land, now burdened only by a few wooden buildings of trifling value, was $160,000. Of this sum the Trustees paid $60,000, a mortgage being given for the remaining $100,000. When these facts became known, a gentleman, whose name has not been made public, offered to Barnard $100,000 if it would extinguish the mortgage of $100,000 on the grounds before May 10.

Since this generous offer was made to this growing college for women, the Trustees and friends of Barnard have been working to secure funds for the institution, and have met with some success. The sum of $52,000 has thus far been secured, and $25,000 has been offered. The remaining $23,000 must be raised before midnight, or the $100,000 offered will be lost to the college.

The Board of Trustees of the college met yesterday at 343 Madison Avenue, the college's present quarters, and the hearts of the members were cheered by the offer of a gentleman whose name was not made public to give $25,000 toward paying off the land mortgage if the remaining $23,000 is raised before 12 o'clock to-night. The offer was gratefully accepted, and to-day the Trustees, students, alumni, and friends of Barnard will lend all their energies toward raising the $23,000 that will insure them a home beside Columbia on Morningside Heights. With the land paid for, the Trustees will be able, with the $100,000 offered and other slender funds, to go forward with the buildings already planned for the college. The Trustees' plans are so well perfected that with the raising of the $23,000 they will be assured that Barnard will occupy its new site as soon as Columbia enters her new buildings on the crest of Morningside.

The Trustees announced that all contributions for the college would be gratefully acknowledged by its Treasurer, George A. Plimpton, whom they may be sent, at 125 East Thirty-fifth Street.

The routine business of the Board of Trustees yesterday was the election of officers. The Chairmanship, left vacant by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, remains unfilled. The other positions were filled as follows: Vice Chairman—Mrs. Joseph H. Choate; Treasurer—George A. Plimpton; Secretary—Hamilton W. Mabie. The list of Trustees remains unchanged.

The report of the Academic Committee was presented by Miss Emily J. Smith, Dean of the college. The report stated that the chief academic event of the year was the opening of the School of Political Science. Forty-one students were registered in the school. The report added:

The number of university students has been nearly doubled since last year, having increased from 19 to 36, and 16 of these are enrolled in the School of Political Science. Last year there were 2 candidates for the higher degrees; this year there are 11. Last year 8 colleges were represented, this year 13 are represented.

The report also stated that a Graduate Club had been formed within the year, and had delegates to the General Council of the Graduate Clubs. The report concluded as follows:

In general it may be said that there has been a steady advance in the character of the work done; that much is expected from the proposed changes in the plan of work that are to take effect in the years 1896 and 1897. The principal features of the proposed changes are the extension of time in first and second year courses, the addition of two new courses in systematic botany and the arrangement of the graduate courses in such a manner as to secure a more definite outline of general work, and the increased number of special courses, thus adding at the same time flexibility and strength.

Among those who have contributed within the year to the college funds are: Jacob H. Schiff, $5,000; Miss Gibbs, $1,000; Mrs. Frances Hackley, $10,000; J. S. T. Stranahan, $5,000; anonymous donors, $10,000.

Among the Trustees present at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Henry Osborne, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Silas S. Brownlee, Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Mrs. Helen Rawes Brown, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, George A. Plimpton, Mrs. Alice Williams, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Saunders.

After the meeting the graduates of the college entertained the Trustees with music and served refreshments.

DUELING BOLDLY DEFENDED.

Views That Make Strange Reading for the Nineteenth Century.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Times.

A new and significant contribution to the dueling question has just been published in the shape of an article in the official Militär-Wochenblatt. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that it reflects faithfully the views held in the highest military circles. No one in Germany has ever been under any delusion as to the nature of these views, but one would scarcely have thought that the present moment was the most favorable one for publishing an unblushing glorification of the practice of dueling in an organ closely connected with official circles.

The writer divides his article into two ections, dealing respectively with the "idea of honor and the employment of the duel for its rehabilitation," and with the conflict between the practice and Christian principles.

As to the first point, he argues that a distinction must be drawn between "external" and "internal" honor. The latter, which is a good conscience, cannot be taken away, but the former, which is the recognition of one's personal worth by others, must be defended at all costs. It is by staking one's life for this honor, when impugned, that its rehabilitation is possible. The innocent man who falls in a duel has gone to his death, as in war, for the sake of his honor, while the guilty person has restored his honor fully and must settle the rest with his Maker.

The author then proceeds to state with praiseworthy condor, that the officers' corps possesses a peculiar sort of honor which is closely connected with its martial profession. In war the officer's duty is to lead his men into the jaws of death, and the fear of death which seizes even the bravest can only be overcome by holding fast in time of peace to the principle, "death before dishonor." Herein lies the educational value of the duel for the officers. They may never fight one, but they know that they must be ready to do so in certain circumstances. "We are accustomed," he adds, "to retain well-tried methods and do not intend to sacrifice them to well-meant but false theories."

The writer then quotes and expounds a large number of passages from the Bible, which have hitherto been employed by the opponents of dueling as favorable to their views, and by dint of twisting and turning he proves to his own satisfaction that the practice is not forbidden by Christianity. After acknowledging that the system does clash with the law of the land, he concludes:

"How we, as officers, have to act is prescribed for us by orders, instructions, and the unwavering customs and traditions of our class. Those are our laws, those are our authorities. If thereby we come into conflict with the imperial law, we are ready to take the consequences. * * * Let him who, after sincere self-examination, free from feelings of hatred and anger, determines to fight, do so in the conviction that he thereby transgresses neither the commandments of God, nor the ordinances of the courts of honor, nor dominant customs. As on the field of battle, he may enter upon the conflict thrust upon him by circumstances with the firm belief that, 'Whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord.'"

CUBAN FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The Domestic Story in Brief of the Queen of the Antilles.

While battles and bloodshed, strife and conquest, seem to be the sole characteristics of Cuban news nowadays, a brief summary of the history and productions of the Island Queen of the Antilles may prove instructive as well as interesting. Everybody knows Cuba by its tobacco and sugar trade, and thinks of it as the natural storehouse of these commodities for America. But everybody does not know of its "thousand and one" products that come to life are consumed or perish there without ever reaching the shores of America, little more than ninety miles away. And it may be said with truth that, despite its magnificent exports, Cuba eats up more than it raises annually; hence its vast import trade and its close connection commercially with the United States.

It is generally stated that Cuba is not self-sustaining in a modern sense, despite its remarkable fertility and tropical advantages. It has no factories and lacks many other necessaries of life, for which it is dependent on the United States and other countries.

The population of Cuba has never been more than 2,000,000, if as much as that, at any one time. The most reliable census gave it a few years ago 1,521,684 inhabitants of all classes, but since that time insurrections and civil war have unquestionably reduced the population very materially.

When Columbus discovered Cuba, Oct. 28, 1492, it is generally believed that there were between 300,000 and 400,000 aboriginal people there. They were described by historians as Indians, simple people, whose form of religion recognized one Supreme Being, and whose form of government was a subdivision of the island into nine principalities, which were under the rule of Caciques. The natives were happy then, and might have remained so but for the rapacity and tyranny of their conquerors. Columbus called the island Juana, in honor of John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella; then it was named Fernandina; again, Santiago, after the patron saint of Spain, and once more the name was changed, this time to Ave Maria, which did not endure for an extended period. Its present name—Cuba—is that by which it was known among the natives.

Diego Columbus in 1511 brought the first colony from Spain, 300 strong, under Diego Velasquez, to people the island and settle it with Europeans. The first settlement was Baracoa, the next Santiago, and Trinidad was founded in 1514. San Cristoval de la Havana, now called Batabano, was established in 1515, and in 1519 the present Havana was founded. Then followed assaults by the French, Dutch, and English, all of whom occupied Havana temporarily in turn and had to be bought off. This, however, is ancient history now, but necessarily introduces the Cuba of to-day, or, to speak more accurately, the Cuba of prosperity a few years ago, before Weyler and Campos overran the fertile place and drove its thrifty inhabitants from their homes and farmlands.

In those happier times the products of Cuba were rich and valuable. Its forests were filled with mahogany, rosewood, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, plantain, cedar, granadilla, and other trees of rare quality and timber of such strength and durability as to have won for this island of 200 splendid harbors the honor of being the dockyard and cradle of the Spanish Navy. This it lost, however, because of the jealousy of the mother country's artisans, who complained that Cuba robbed them of their livelihood. At the same time the exports of this favored land were maize, rice, sugar, yams, coffee, indigo, tobacco, bananas, oranges, lemons, and such tropical fruits as would survive exportation. To give an idea of the value of one year's crops and exports, let it suffice to quote the figures—$23,096 tons of sugar and 100,000 tons of molasses, 300,000 bales of tobacco, 220,000,000 cigars, nearly $30,000,000 worth of exports in one year—to say nothing of rum, coffee, bleached wax, and other things which brought the value up to many more millions of dollars.

Was it any wonder, therefore, that President Polk offered to buy the island from the Spaniards for $100,000,000? This was in 1848. Later on, after the refusal to accept the offer, came the Ostend manifesto, signed by Buchanan, Soulé, and Mason, claiming the right to annex Cuba if Spain refused to sell. Nothing ever came of either proposal to purchase or Ostend manifesto more than is already known by the public.

The Cubans themselves suffered like others from the curse of slavery, of which it was the principal promoter and remained so long after 1821, when Spain and England agreed to stop or check it. Indeed, slavery was carried on in Cuba after 1853, when it was a penal offense to import Africans or others into slavery. Of course, the sugar, coffee, tobacco, and other plantations had to be worked, and the fashion of importing Chinese from Amoy and Indians from Yucatan prevailed in 1847. And thus there came to be a population in Cuba of 500,000 negroes, 11,000 white foreigners, 34,000 Chinese, and the rest Spaniards, or people of Spanish descent. After the discovery of the island only Castilians were allowed to emigrate from Spain to colonize it. This was in the sixteenth century, but soon the privilege was extended, and the Biscayans, Catalans, Asturians, and Andalusians immigrated and took up different walks in life similar to those they traveled in the provinces from which they had come. Then came the negroes; foreigners from Holland, England, Germany; French from Santo Domingo, and Americans; so that in the course of time there were four distinct classes: native Spaniards, the creoles, the free mulattoes, and free negroes, who are excluded by law from all civil offices, and those who did not come under the law of 1853, i. e., imported Africans and those born on the island and known as Shaddocks. The offspring of foreigners, whether black or white, were called creoles. Of the aborigines there were a few families left who attempted to preserve the purity of the race by intermarrying, but they had been subjected to such cruelty by the Spaniards they had dwindled down to almost nothing. The "creoles" are intelligent, hospitable, and owned the sugar estates and plantations. All the offices are in the hands of the Spaniards. These hate the creoles and the other classes, and it may be said that the three classes are now fighting to free themselves from the yoke of this hated first class.

Cuba, which is 780 miles long and from 20 to 135 miles wide, is blessed with everything that could make a country prosperous if developed. A chain of lofty mountains, well wooded and fruitful, not infested with beasts of prey or even reptiles, forms the backbone of the country from east to west, and at the feet of these hills north and south to the seashore studded with magnificent seaports, are once prosperous plantations, meadows, orchards, gardens, lagoons, and rivers, furnishing complete irrigation, if any were needed in a country where rain falls almost continuously from May 1 until November, so that it is claimed that there are 102 rainy days in the wet season. Tall palms, the pride of Cuba, rise stately and verdant; cocoanuts, pineapples, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, plantains, bananas, cassava, six varieties of sweet potatoes, and many other fruits and products known to us spring up spontaneously upon the slopes and fallow soil on each side of the hills.

The American reader knows all about the choice imports from Cuba, but there are twenty fruits at least indigenous to that tropical soil that never go beyond its boundaries, and are consumed or perish there because they will not bear handling and cannot stand "age." There is the agnacate, or alligator pear, of which our people know something. Then come the nonne, the maranon, which grows near rivers or lagoons, as rivers are neither larger nor important in Cuba. It is a pleasant fruit, charged with tannic acid, and is the only fruit of which the seed grows outside. Eaten raw, this seed is bitter; cooked, it tastes better than chestnuts. Then there is the guanabana, a large pear full of black seeds, of aromatic flavor, and only used for preserves. The hicacos, which grows near the seashore, is also used for preserves. Mango is a familiar fruit to Americans. Mamoncillos are about the size of a small prune, with green skin; soronjas are large oranges that smell like bergamot. Then come the mamey, like a large pear with red pulp and a big, black, polished seed. This, too, is only used for preserving. There are eight varieties of the guayabas, exported only as preserved. Then there is the calimito, a small, sweet fruit, black seeds, and brownish pulp. And limes are well known Cuban fruit to Americans.

Ciruelas are larger than, but look something like, a strawberry with red and yellow seeds. They are not particularly toothsome, and are charged with tartaric acid. Pina de raton, or rat pineapples, are small and grow in bunches of fifteen or twenty, and are hard to penetrate. They are not good enough to export, but they are considered fruit by the natives. Zapote, another sort of wild fruit, something like an overgrown Winter pear, is not up to much. The natives do not think a great deal of it.

Yuca is a sort of esculent root, but is called a fruit. It has to be cooked before it is eaten, and, as there are two kinds—sweet and sour, the latter of which kills him who eats it—yuca is not a favorite dish in Cuba. Then there are figs and anones, which are unlike anything in America, and can be described only as a large egg, containing a lot of tiny eggs of very fine flavor. Grosellas is another small fruit used for preserving. It is like a green gooseberry, and quite as acid. Pomarosa is an egg-shaped fruit of reddish color, with a very pronounced aromatic flavor. It is liked by the natives. Then come papaya, like a long, narrow pumpkin, and a little fruit with a straw-colored coat, blonde seeds, and reddish inside, flavored something like an apple. It is called nisperas. And then one might claim half a dozen other products, which, like chirimaya, styled fruit in Cuba, really belong to the vegetable kingdom. Cuba is rich in fruits, if not in vegetables, and at one time it was declared that, while most of the esculents grew wild and plentifully, they were not sufficient for the wants of the people.

In flowers, Cuba, like all the other islands, is rich, indeed. It has its roses de Bourbon, Castilla, of 100 leaves; its roses of death, of night; its maravillas; pensamientos, claveles, of three species; its jasmines, large and small; its flor de Campana, with its beautiful bell-shaped flower and its stramonia, of which the inhabitants are justly proud.

In conclusion, it may be said that, despite its proximity and intercourse, commercially, the natives of America know very little about Cuba, beyond the fact that it was and still is a great place for sugar, tobacco, rum, cigars, and insurrections, which have encouraged nothing better than filibustering, until recently, and a frequent stringency in the enforcement of the quarantine laws to exclude "yellow Jack," which is another product creditted to Cuba. The resources and natural advantages of the island properly utilized will in the near future, no doubt, make it a queen in reality.

WM. H. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.

The Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth Has Just Passed.

From The Boston Transcript.

In Salem, Mass., one hundred years ago Saturday, May 4, was born one who, while he lived, made for himself a name known in all lands. He was of distinguished lineage. His grandfather led the forces of American yeomanry to glorious warfare on Bunker Hill. His father was distinguished in jurisprudence; his mother, a woman of unusual beauty and intelligence. For himself, although laboring under one of the most pathetic of afflictions, he was possessed of a mind so rare, a character so gentle, that, while the world learned to admire him, those who knew him could but hold him in their affections.

The story of the life of William Hickling Prescott, the historian of the Aztec civilization and its conquerors, the narrator of the story of Ferdinand and Isabella and of Philip II. of Spain, is a tale of prolonged suffering patiently borne; of a will which made an apparently insurmountable difficulty seem but a trifle; of a power of concentration and of historical analysis which deserves no other title than that of genius.

The loss of an eye (through a college mate's throwing a crust of bread at table) was not Prescott's sole misfortune. The physical sympathy between the human eyes is so strong that a disaster to one often finds its reflex in the other. So was it in his case. It was not long after his graduation and his entrance upon the study of law that his remaining eye became so seriously affected that it became wellnigh useless. For long months the young man was confined to a darkened room and subjected to the most acute suffering. Fortunately he did not become wholly blind. Much was spared to him, and yet, throughout his life, the utmost precautions were necessary in order that even a small portion of the light of day should be preserved to him.

Prescott's prospective career as a lawyer was thus blighted. But such a spirit as his would not submit to a life of idleness, although his family's ample fortune removed from him the necessity for labor. In his youth he had taken great delight in tales of adventure and stories of conquest. It was natural, then, that his attention should be turned to a field as yet untrodden—the Spanish conquests on the American continent. He recalled the record by Johnson that Milton was obliged to abandon his desire of writing a history of England by reason of his blindness. "I can understand," says one writer, "how a poet, amid suffering, poverty, and even darkness can give magic expression to the beautiful forms which throng before his inner vision, giving out from his own sad heart his sweetest songs. I can imagine a romancer, sitting in darkness and alone, weaving his tales of love and of chivalry, to thrill and charm the great world. A musician, too, can, even in darkness, have his solitude vocal with divine harmonies, and embody them in enchanting creations, which will live after he himself has passed beyond the whirl and stress of time. But a historian, who must depend upon facts, not upon his glowing, creative imagination, whose material is drawn from out-of-the-way sources of information, not from ideas current in our own age, from ancient records which must be studied and compared, from conflicting authorities whose claims must be weighed—how is he to do his appointed work without the blessing of sight?"

Prescott saw all this, but was not discouraged. The discouragement of Milton was his stimulation. "If my ears are spared me," he said, "I will disprove the assertion that no man can compile a history who is blind." Space is too brief to recount all his difficulties, met and overcome, in the acquisition of materials for his history of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. Suffice it to say that, after ten years of incessant labor, the task was completed and the work was given to the world. The six years which followed were devoted to the preparation of the "Conquest of Mexico," and four more to that of the "Conquest of Peru." Two decades of toil did not suffice to damp his ardor in literary labor. His "Philip II." next employed his attention, and death found him suddenly while yet this was incomplete.

To discover the exact place properly to be assigned to Prescott as a writer of history has been the aim of recent critics. Literary criticism is merciless in its decrees at last. There are those who, when they read the fervid imagery, the intense and vivid description, the brilliant coloring, of these writings, declare that there is in them far more of romance than of reality; that the genius and spirit of the author of the pen's point and suffered imagination too luxuriantly to revel. Others point to the revelations which the archaeologist has made with his newly created science in a tangle of forests where Cortes found glorious cities. They show us by the spade, that great revealer of the secrets of the past, what Prescott, with all his earnest years of research could never know.

But all this criticism does not strip the bays from the historian's head. The Spanish archives, into which he could delve but slightly, are now thrown open to the world. Others have followed this pioneer in a once untrodden field, and have found, it may be, new riches. Carping criticism may find here and there a flaw, may lament that he turned his attention to historic narrative and not to romance, but the place of Prescott in the world of letters was created by himself. His was, in his day, a new departure, and the glory of his marvelous achievement will ever belong to him.

The Motto in the Laundry.

From The Chicago Dispatch.

"I would like to know what that motto is you have on the wall, Chiney? Is it 'Bless Our Home'?"

Ah Sin (translating it)—Man liveth for less than a hundred years, yet gives himself as much trouble about other people's business as if he were going to live a thousand.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Summer Novelties combined with Factory Prices.

Merit Talks

Merit in Medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequaled curative power and therefore it possesses merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment.

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LOUDEN DENIES CHARGES

SAYS HE DID NOT KEEP A PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Many Witnesses Testified to Having Taken Friends and Relatives, Who Were Insane, to Louden Hall; that They Were Told of the Accommodations for Insane Persons, and that They Were There Treated for Insanity.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 8.—The trial of John Louden, the proprietor of Louden Hall, a private insane asylum in Amityville, on a charge of maintaining and conducting an insane asylum without a license from the State authorities, in violation of the new law, was continued in the Suffolk County Court before Judge Reeve to-day. Besides the indictment on which Louden is being tried, there are six others against him, based on the report of experts that six of the inmates in the institution were found to be insane at the time it was raided by the State authorities.

The prosecution continued to present strong evidence to show that Louden had received patients in his place that he knew to be insane, and that he did not ask for any commitment papers.

Matthew Beckett of New-York, a brother of Sarah Murphy, one of the six patients found to be insane by the State Commissioners in Lunacy, testified that his sister was insane, and had been an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum before he took her to Louden Hall. He said she was not regularly committed there, and that he took her there on the recommendation of friends, and told Louden his sister had been an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum and the Flatbush Insane Asylum, and that Louden received her in the institution.

Mrs. Allan Cummings, a sister of the previous witness, corroborated her brother.

Richard S. Brown of Brooklyn, husband of Hannah C. Brown, one of the patients found in the institution, testified that Louden received his wife without any commitment papers; that he told Louden she had been an inmate of the Flatbush Asylum, and that she is now confined in an insane asylum.

Thomas P. Duffy of New-York testified that he had Mary Alcorn, one of the six insane persons, taken to Louden Hall. He said he explained her history to Louden and that he examined the place, and told Louden it was a funny place to keep insane people. He said he had no commitment papers and that none were asked for.

Thomas Craig, a private detective of New-York, testified that he was employed by Mr. Babbitt of the prosecution to examine Louden Hall. He said he wrote Louden a letter asking for terms regarding a fictitious insane patient named Gilbert. He received the information and terms, and then went to Amityville in company with Oscar S. Flash of New-Brighton, S. I., another private detective. They talked with Louden, were taken all over the institution, and were informed that he could take care of insane persons.

Samuel Reise said he took his brother to Louden's place without any commitment papers. He said that Louden told him he was a doctor, and when he called on his brother, the latter informed him that medicine had been forced down his throat. He said he had been strapped to a bed. He was cross examined, and Louden's counsel tried to prove that Brown was suffering from delirium tremens, but did not make his point.

Edward P. Smith said he had taken Frederick A. Vogel to the institution. He said Louden told him he kept the mildest insane asylum in the country. He said he was informed by Louden that Vogel was badly affected, and that it would take some time to cure him. He said he had no commitment papers, but was told they were not necessary.

Several other witnesses testified to similar facts and the prosecution rested its case.

Mr. Griffing, in opening for the defense, claimed that the charge that his client had conducted an insane asylum was unfounded. It was admitted he had no right to conduct an insane asylum. He had the right to conduct a sanitarium, and he did conduct one. Dr. MacDonald, the noted expert in insanity cases, had approved of the home, and prominent doctors had sent patients there to be treated. The charges were made by people who were jealous of Mr. Louden's success, he

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WANT CLERKS DURING VACATIONS.

They Propose to Appropriate About $200,000 to Provide What They Themselves Should Pay for or Go Without—The House Badly Demoralized by the Example Set for It in the Other End of the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Just what this House of Representatives would do if the income of the Government was exceeding its expenditures may be inferred from the action of the House, taken with full knowledge that the revenues every month are short of the outlay. Congress has gone on making free appropriations until more than $600,000,000 has been appropriated, with the estimates promising a much smaller sum in the way of income. The Senate is considering a River and Harbor bill which mortgages the revenues ahead of their collection to the amount of $70,000,000, and the Naval bill has been reduced in the Senate because of lack of revenue, yet the House, by a vote of 130 to 108, this afternoon authorized the expenditure, out of the contingent fund, of about $200,000 to provide members with personal clerks during the recess of five months.

The contingent fund of the House seldom amounts to more than $25,000, so that an appropriation will have to be made before the clerks can draw their pay now that the resolution has been adopted. The Committee on Accounts was opposed to the scheme, but Mr. Hartman of Montana brought in a resolution which was modified and then adopted. The discussion over the proposition to grant themselves clerks during the recess was conducted with great glee by the supporters, who laughed at all the suggestions of economy as being very amusing. Gen. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina increased the merriment of the appropriators by their earnest protestations against the extravagance of the business, but they made no impression on the House, which referred to the example of the Senate in doing the same thing as justifying the adoption by the House of a resolution to provide members with clerks at the public expense in times when there is no Congressional work to be done.

The man who would quote the Senate for any action adopted with reference to economy will be admitted to be in desperate need of proof, and the imitation of the example of the Senate by the House is only a new illustration of the demoralizing effect of bad neighborhood and example. By increasing expenditures the Republicans, who have been assisted by some Democrats, will contribute Republican reasons for increasing the customs duties if the party shall have the opportunity to raise the tariff.

Of the 130 votes in the affirmative, seventeen were cast by Democrats. Of the 108 negative votes, forty-six were cast by Democrats. New-York's part in the business may have a passing interest for those who care to see how their representatives stand on economical questions. Fifteen Republicans, Black, Brewster, Chickering, Curtis, Fairchild, Fischer, Hooker, Hurley, Low, Mahaney, McCormick, Odell, Poole, Quigg, and Shannon, voted yea. One Democrat, McClellan, voted with the Republicans. Daniels and Payne, Republicans, voted in the negative and against the grab.

SANTA MONICA OR SAN PEDRO.

A Fight over the Item for a Harbor in the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The much-discussed item in the River and Harbor bill calling for an appropriation of $3,098,000 for the construction of a breakwater to form a harbor in Santa Monica Bay, California, has been taken up by the Senate, with a prospect that several days will be consumed in its discussion. The majority of the Senate committee, of which Mr. Frye is Chairman, reported in favor of this harbor, while the minority, headed by Mr. White of California, advocated the completion of the harbor at San Pedro.

Mr. Frye visited the Pacific coast some time ago, and became convinced that the Santa Monita project was the more feasible. The California Senators and Mr. McLachlan, the representative of the Los Angeles District, in which both harbor sites are situated, declare that the majority of the people of the region favor San Pedro, and this statement is supported by the reports of engineers showing that the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro is perfectly feasible. The Southern Pacific Road has a terminus at Santa Monica, the branch to that point having been constructed by Senator Jones of Nevada years ago as part of a plan to connect Salt Lake City with the Pacific and establish a harbor at Santa Monica.

Mr. C. P. Huntington favors the Santa Monica appropriation. Mr. Vest of the Committee on Commerce sustains Mr. White. "Steve" Elkins has been active in support of Mr. Huntington's proposition. Owing to the great influence brought to bear by the friends of both plans, the item attracted more attention than any other in the River and Harbor bill.

When the item was taken up to-day, Mr. White, who had been assigned to open the debate in favor of San Pedro, produced a map of the coast line of Southern California, several maps supplied by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the location of both harbors, with the depth of water in each, and a number of photographs of the respective localities. The opening portion of his speech was in the nature of a lecture and proved very entertaining. He argued that the majority of the people of the region to be benefited by a harbor were in favor of San Pedro, and that the experts who had been sent to investigate the matter had reported for the improvement of the Port of San Pedro. The reports in favor of Santa Monica, he declared, had in the main been instigated by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the appropriation had been made without a definite idea of the amount of money necessary to complete the proposed work.

Mr. White severely denounced the influences employed to discredit the San Pedro plan. He did not finish his speech, and will take the floor again to-morrow. Mr. Frye will make the chief argument in support of the majority report of the Commerce Committee. It is likely that the debate will be participated in by several Senators on both sides of the Chamber.

TO REGULATE HOURS OF LABOR.

An Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Proposed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. W. E. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) to-day introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that "Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to limit the time during which persons may be daily employed in manufactories of textile fabrics and in other industries."

Mr. Barrett explains that this amendment is in response to a strong feeling in New-England, which has already found expression in the Massachusetts Legislature, that Congress should have the power to make uniform hours of labor throughout the United States. He says the textile manufacturers of New-England are especially feeling the competition from the South, where labor is employed anywhere from sixty to seventy-two hours a week, while in Massachusetts only fifty-eight hours a week are allowed. England has a uniform law, operative throughout Great Britain, and Mr. Barrett says Northern manufacturers contend that unless some such step is had here they will be obliged to lower wages, increase the hours of labor, or see their Southern competitors absorb their business.

Ten Tons of Seeds a Day.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In reply to the recent Senate resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture "to immediately communicate reasons for the delay in supplying seeds for distribution." Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Acting Secretary of Agriculture, says: "The fact is, instead of there being delay, the record of the work done shows unusual expedition. Twenty Congressional quotas of vegetable seed represent 60,000 mail packages, each one containing five papers of different kinds of seeds, that is in all 300,000 papers. These 300,000 papers amount to nearly ten tons in weight. To handle this vast bulk amounting to about one carload of mail matter per day, it is suggested, requires diligence instead of neglect."

Congressional Doings.

Nearly an hour was spent by the House last night discussing the bill to pension the widow of Gen. Thomas Ewing. The bill passed the Senate carrying $100 a month, and the House Committee on Invalid Pensions recommended that the amount be reduced to $75. Mr. Talbot moved to further reduce it to $50, and on that motion the whole question of pensioning officers' widows was discussed with much vigor. On a division, the motion of Mr. Talbot was agreed to—Yeas, 63; nays, 60, but, on a vote by tellers, it was rejected—67 to 58. The committee amendment, fixing the minimum amount at $75, was agreed to.

—Among the dozen or more bills which were passed by the Senate yesterday, because they were no objections made, was one permitting the erection in Washington of a monument in honor of Samuel Hannemann, the founder of the Medical School of Homeopathy, and appropriating $4,000 to defray the cost of the foundation. The only restriction imposed in the bill is that the monument shall not be placed in the Capitol grounds.

—Senator Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) has given notice that on the passage of the last of the appropriation bills, he shall move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the popular election of United States Senators.

—The Senate yesterday passed the House bill constituting Syracuse, N. Y., a port of delivery.

ENSIGN JOHNSON TO BE TRIED.

Accused of Conducting a Lodging House Without a Permit.

Ensign Johnson, the young woman who is in charge of the Salvation Army's "Woman's Shelter" at 34 Bayard Street, back of the Salvation Army meeting room on the Bowery, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Doyle of the sanitary squad and arraigned before City Magistrate Simms in the Centre Street Police Court, in the new Criminal Court Building, charged with violating the sanitary code. The policeman said he had several times warned Ensign Johnson that she must get a lodging-house permit from the Board of Health.

On being arrested, the Ensign telephoned the news to Salvation Army Headquarters in Fourteenth Street, and she was met at the police station by Brigadier Perry, who is a man, and by Brigadier Bown, who is a woman and is in charge of the "slum" work of the Salvation Army in the United States. The two Brigadiers tried to convince Magistrate Simms that the shelter, being purely a charitable institution, did not require a lodging-house permit.

Mr. Steinhart, counsel to the Board of Health, said there was no desire to persecute the Salvation Army, but 34 Bayard Street had long been a pesthole of disease, and formerly a lodging-house license was refused. He mentioned that the Salvation Army authorities had cut through from their Bowery mission to the shelter in Bayard Street without the formality of a permit from the Building Department. This was admitted by Mr. Ferris, counsel for Ensign Johnson. Policeman Doyle said he had seen the lodgers at the shelter pay 10 cents apiece to Ensign Johnson. She declared to the court that the money was for supper and breakfast, and not for lodging. The Magistrate said he would be compelled to hold Ensign Johnson for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. She was not committed.

RAN WITH HER CLOTHING AFIRE.

Girl's Apron First Caught and She Rushed into the Street.

Kate Gross, a pretty Hungarian girl, was engaged as a domestic by Mrs. J. Stolff, the wife of a paint dealer at 262 Second Street, Thursday last. While the girl was preparing supper last evening her apron caught fire from the range. As she looked down and saw the flames, she lost her presence of mind, and ran screaming through the store into the street, Mrs. Stolff following her.

Mrs. Stolff caught the girl on the sidewalk and tore the blazing apron from her waist. The hem of the girl's dress was, however, blazing also, and, wresting herself from Mrs. Stolff's arms, she ran across Avenue B to a fruit stand on the northwest corner. As she stood there tearing at her blazing skirts, John O'Brien, who lives next door to the Stolffs, ran to her assistance. Fred Yock and Jacob Mendel, who had also heard the girl's cries in a clubroom on the first floor of 256 Second Street, jumped through the open window and ran to give aid.

The men rolled the girl on the pavement while O'Brien tore off her blazing garments. John Henderson, a truckman of 90 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, sprang from his wagon with a thick horse blanket, which he threw around the young woman. She became unconscious, and was lifted to the truck and carried to a drug store at Houston and Pitt Streets.

Ambulance Surgeon Williams of Gouverneur Hospital found the girl terribly burned about the legs and the back, but thought that her injuries were not necessarily fatal. She was removed to the hospital.

TO HEAR TALK ABOUT SEALS.

Appropriation for a Commission That Is to Act Under the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President to-day approved the bill appropriating $75,000 to defray the expenses of the United States in the proposed joint commission which, according to the provisions of the treaty recently agreed to by the Senate, is to meet at San Francisco to assess the damages alleged to have been sustained by Canadian sealers through being seized or otherwise molested while engaged in the destruction of seals in Bering Sea outside the territorial limits of one marine league from the shores of Pribilof Island.

The modifications made by the Senate in the convention as originally agreed to by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Secretary Olney, require that the agreement shall be again referred to the British Government for approval, but as the charges made by the Senate were finally deprived of all important features, under pressure brought to bear by the State Department, it is not anticipated that any serious difficulty will interpose to the final ratification and promulgation of the treaty.

As soon as this is accomplished, the three Commissioners will be appointed—one by the United States, one by Great Britain, and one by the President of the Swiss Republic.

Against Civil Service Board.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Frank J. Carroll, who applied for a mandamus directing the City Civil Service Board to put his name on the eligible list certified to the Park Board for the place of bridge tender.

The Civil Service Board recommended to the Mayor that the place of bridge tender be transferred from Schedule F to Schedule G, and the Mayor approved the recommendation. For Schedule F a mental examination was required, but for Schedule G only a medical examination and satisfactory proof of character were needed. An eligible list was prepared from those who had passed in the Schedule F grade. Carroll, who had passed in the Schedule G list, demanded that his name be placed on the eligible list, on the plea that, as the Schedule G men were eligible and as he was a veteran, he was entitled to have his name presented for the appointment. The Civil Service Board refused to do as he demanded, and he secured a mandamus, and the board appealed. The Appellate Division upholds the lower court, on the ground that an eligible list must include the names of all those eligible at the time the list is called for."

Prof. Ames on Revelation.

"Revelation Under the Microscope of Evolution" was the subject of a talk by Prof. D. T. Ames before the Manhattan Liberal Club, at 220 East Fifteenth Street, last night. The lecture was an effort to show that the acceptance of the theory of evolution must destroy any belief in revelation. Religion was defined as the "formulation of dreams and imaginings of aboriginal ignorance"; faith as "the faculty that enables us to believe what we know to be impossible," while the lecturer declared that "man created God in his own image, rather than God created man in His image."

Police Battalion Drills for Parade.

The police will begin battalion drills next Monday at the Twelfth Regiment Armory. The annual review and parade of the force takes place June 2. Until then Drillmaster Capt. Allaire will drill the officers and men in battalions. Acting Chief Cortright promulgated an order yesterday designating the commanding officers, Sergeants, and Roundsmen, and the number of patrolmen who are to report in each battalion at the drills.

New Flower Bed in City Hall Park.

Superintendent of Parks Parsons has had a design for an ornamental flower bed draughted and will use it in the construction of a border around the fountain at the northwest corner of City Hall Park, near Chambers Street. The pattern is scroll in character, and the bed, when completed, will be 100 feet in circumference.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

IMPORTANT JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

The Board of Control Discusses the Situation and Invites the Co-operation of Half a Dozen Outside Lines—Two Committees Appointed to Bring About Harmonious Relations—Addresses by Mr. Depew and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

Measures were taken by the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday to enlist the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific, the Norfolk and Western, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and some other lines whose interests are closely connected with the trunk lines East and West.

At the suggestion of Chauncey M. Depew committees were appointed to confer with the outside roads and endeavor to bring them into the Joint Traffic Association. The committee to confer with the Eastern roads is composed of President Depew, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk, and E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie.

The committee authorized to confer with the Western roads not now party to the agreement consists of Vice President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania, O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash, and H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central.

The meeting was attended by the following influential railroad men:

George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Road and Chairman of the Board of Control; Frank Thomson and James McCrea, Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania; Chauncey M. Depew, President, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President, of the New-York Central; John K. Cowen, President and co-receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio; Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President, and Charles M. Hays, General Manager, of the Grand Trunk system; E. B. Thomas, President, and Frank Harriott, Freight Traffic Manager, of the Erie Railroad; J. G. McCullough, President of the Chicago and Erie; Daniel W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; Samuel Sloan, President of the Lackawanna; O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; Joseph S. Harris, President of the Philadelphia and Reading; J. D. Layng, Vice President and General Manager of the West Shore; E. P. Wilbur, President, and John B. Garrett, Vice President, of the Lehigh Valley; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New-York, Ontario and Western, and W. C. Walker, Jr., Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Big Four systems, was unable to be present on account of pressing business in the West, and J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central, was kept away by the annual meeting of his company.

Two of the six outside lines that were invited to send representatives to the meeting responded. The Norfolk and Western sent its Traffic Manager, Mr. W. C. Bullitt, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was represented by President M. D. Woodford. Letters were received from President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, and Receiver Peirce of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, in which both gentlemen expressed friendly sentiments. President Van Horne said, without reservation, that he would be pleased to enter into any practicable arrangement by which rates might be maintained.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson of the Grand Trunk spoke earnestly in behalf of the Joint Traffic Association. The operation of the new agreement had accomplished much good already, he said, and if the scope of the work could be extended, all of the railroads in this country would be benefited. He explained that he had talked with some of the foreign shareholders of the Norfolk and Western and had found them disposed to advocate the co-operation of that company with the Joint Traffic Association. Traffic Manager Bullitt here interposed that he had come to the meeting expressly to assure the members of the Board of Control of the willingness of his company to co-operate with them.

President Woodford said that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton also was ready to join hands with the association in maintaining rates.

Chauncey M. Depew spoke briefly in praise of the work that the association had done, and expressed the opinion that its beneficent mission was but just begun. He believed that all of the outside roads would soon realize that their own interests as well as the interests of the general public would best be served by helping to make an association strong enough to maintain absolutely a fixed schedule of rates.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Board of Managers, who participated in the meeting, issued the following official statement at its close: "The meeting of the Presidents constituting the Board of Control, the first since March 19, was attended with but two absentees. The Norfolk and Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton of the outside companies were represented, and letters were read from Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific and others of the absentees expressing regret that their engagements prevented attendance, and expressing the warmest sympathy with the purposes of the association and pledging their co-operation therewith. It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the organization had accomplished extraordinary results, considering the fact that one thousand subjects had been presented to it since December.

"The representative of the Norfolk and Western Company expressed his desire to co-operate with the association, and two committees were appointed to confer with the Western and Eastern companies which are not now members, with a view of inviting their co-operation. The Eastern committee consists of Presidents Depew, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, and Thomas of the Erie. The Western committee consists of Messrs. McCrea of the Pennsylvania, Ashley of the Wabash, and Ledyard of the Michigan Central. Of both of these committees Commissioner Blanchard is ex officio a member. The Commissioner made a statement of the work accomplished by the organization since Jan. 1. Thereupon the meeting adjourned."

The two conference committees will proceed with their work without delay. It is expected that Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific will make it convenient to discuss the situation with Messrs. Depew, Wilson, and Thomas some time next week.

WESTERN RATE TROUBLES.

Freight Contracts Alleged to be Below the Regular Tariff.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Eastern Freight Association lines are excited over the discovery that large contracts have been made by some of the roads for the transportation of freight at less than tariff rates. The matter threatens to disrupt the Western trunk line pool. A meeting of the executive officers and freight traffic managers of the Western Freight Association lines has been called for next Tuesday at Commissioner Midgley's office to investigate the alleged irregularities. Up to about two months ago there had been much friction among the Western roads on account of contracts that stood in the way of the maintenance of agreed rates.

The Western trunk line pool agreement could not be carried out on account of these contracts. It was therefore decided that all the roads in the combine should submit a list of all their outstanding contracts with shippers. This was done, and the list was found to be surprisingly small. The explanation was made that many of the contracts had strings tied to them and were pulled in. The few contracts which could not be abrogated were made competitive to all the lines. This was thought to be a happy solution of the trouble, and the roads were ordered to offend no more.

Only two weeks have elapsed since this action was taken, and the condition of affairs is said to be more serious now than before. For the last few days reports have been coming in from the agent of the association in Washington stating that a number of the roads had filed tariffs with the Inter-State Commerce Commission quoting reduced rates on a number of important articles.

It has also been discovered that a number of the contracts which it was asserted had been abrogated were still in existence. The association lines are in a quandary as to what should be done to prevent serious trouble. The failure to carry out the agreement made two weeks ago on the part of many of the roads shows that another agreement of the same nature would share a similar fate. A general collapse of Western freight rates is believed to be inevitable.

The Jersey Central Election.

The annual election of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey was held yesterday in the office of the General Superintendent, in the Communipaw Station. The following Directors were elected: George F. Baker, Harris C. Fahnestock, James A. Garland, Henry Graves, Charles Lanier, Henry W. Maxwell, J. Rogers Maxwell, Samuel Sloan, and Frederick G. Bourne. Mr. Bourne is the only new member. He lives in New-York, and succeeds Edward D. Adams of New-York. The Directors will organize next week, it is expected, by re-electing the old officers. No statement was issued yesterday. The reports were submitted at the beginning of the year.

New Short Line in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, May 8.—The Newtown Creek Terminal Company was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State to operate a steam railroad not to exceed three miles long in Brooklyn, from a slip on Newtown Creek Canal to various factories. The capital is $100,000, and the Directors are T. R. Chapman, Almet F. Jenks, Frank Bailey, Charles R. Smith, W. J. Logan, G. W. Kenyon, Harold Bunker, A. W. Waldron, Jr., of Brooklyn; Louis Windmuller, Henry Brookfield, Albert Winter, C. F. Levin, L. F. Reed, Wallace Murray, of New-York City, and L. D. Speir of Orange, N. J.

Asbury Park to Pleasure Bay.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 8.—The first through car from Asbury Park to Pleasure Bay was sent through to-day, passing through this place. The car was over the Atlantic Coast Line's electric road. Hereafter the cars of the company will meet the New-York boats at Pleasure Bay and run through to Asbury Park without change. Eventually the road will be extended beyond Asbury Park.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—For several days past the traffic officials of the transmissouri roads have been in session at the association rooms in Chicago for the purpose of effecting an agreement to prevent the discrimination against Chicago on export grain shipments. Efforts are being made to arrange a schedule of rates on export grain that will be satisfactory to the Missouri Pacific and prevent serious discrimination against Chicago, and hopes are expressed that this will be accomplished.

—The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad has been notified by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association to cancel any arrangement it may have with Kansas City brokers whereby the market there has been stocked with tickets which have demoralized rates East. If the warning is not heeded the association lines will quietly boycott the offending outsider.

—In St. Louis the Board of Administration of the Southwestern Traffic Association fixed rates on crude petroleum and lubricating oils in carloads from Beaumont and Sour Lake, Texas, to St. Louis and Kansas City at 33½ cents; to Memphise at 28½ cents, to New-Orleans, 20 cents to New-York, via Gulf, 35 cents per 100 pounds.

—Deposits of Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds under the Northern Pacific reorganization plan now amount to over $6,000,000. It is said that a large call of bonds for the sinking fund will be made next week, and bonds embraced in this call will no longer be received for deposit under the plan of reorganization.

—A special train on the Michigan Central Railroad containing the Vanderbilt party, from Chicago to New-York, made a fast run last Thursday afternoon from Windsor, Ontario, to the International Bridge, Buffalo, covering a distance of 229 miles in 229 minutes 19 seconds.

—A dispatch from Atlanta says: "The Northeastern Railroad, which belongs to the State of Georgia, has been leased to E. Richards & Co., for $18,600 a year. Mr. Richards says that his syndicate will extend the road on into the marble fields of North Georgia."

—Bondholders of the Duluth Terminal Railway Company have taken possession of the property because of default in interest charges. The road will be extended to Superior, Wis. The capital is $500,000.

—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Wilson left New-York yesterday for Washigton, where they will remain over Sunday as the guests of Sir Julian Pauncefote.

—For the month of April the gross earnings of the New-York Central Railroad amounted to $3,412,847, a decrease of $37,387.

OBJECTED TO THE REPORTERS.

A Judge to Pass on the Question of the Right to Exclude Them.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 8.—A question of especial interest to every newspaper in the State came up for adjudication before Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court to-day. At 10 o'clock this morning Col. D. C. Robinson, son of the late ex-Governor Robinson, upon an order of Judge Smith appeared for an examination in supplementary proceedings before Francis J. Byrne as Referee. The order was obtained by Col. E. B. Youmans, ex-Chief Clerk of the United States Treasury, upon a judgment of $3,000, which has not been satisfied.

Robinson objected to answering the questions of R. R. Moss, attorney for Youmans, in the presence of reporters, on the ground that to publish his testimony might injure certain interests with which he had been associated. Referee Byrne denied the motion to exclude the reporters on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. Col. Robinson declined to answer the questions unless an order of the Court directed him to do so. All hands then adjourned to the Supreme Court chambers of Judge Smith, who convened a special term of court to hear the matter.

Lawyer Moss made a statement setting forth his interrogatories, and asking that an order issue directing Robinson to answer. Robinson made a motion asking that the Court issue an order declaring the proceedings private, thereby excluding reporters of the press. Judge Smith said it was a question that required investigation and he adjourned the examination of Robinson until Monday. In the meantime he will render a decision upon the question whether the press can be excluded from such proceedings.

"The merits of the case depend upon the nature of actions in supplementary proceedings, and whether a referee's private office at such times is a court of record. If it is, the press cannot be excluded. Judge Smith has consented to admit the press in the case under "amicus curiae," and The Gazette of this city has employed M. J. O'Connor to present a brief in support of the claim that a case before a referee is public, and representatives of the press cannot be excluded except in such matters as the statutes provide. Judge Smith will write an opinion in connection with his decision.

FRAUD CHARGED IN A WILL CASE.

Stepmother Said to Have Had a False Instrument Probated.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 8.—This morning Surrogate A. N. Weller of Queens County granted a decree revoking and setting aside the probate of the will of the late Henry Schummacher, who died in Newtown Nov. 18, 1882, leaving an estate valued at $40,000. The application was made for Bertha Bohmbach, a daughter of the deceased, on affidavits that show that Schummacher met a violent death, and that soon after his death his widow, Catharine Schummacher, probated a false will, without the knowledge of the family, and then informed the daughter that her father had left no estate.

The daughter found that the widow had drawn from the First National Bank $1,986.72, and also found that the deceased owned land on Metropolitan Avenue, in Newtown. It is said he also had an interest in fourteen acres of land. The affidavit further stated that her stepmother is now the wife of John Sutter, and that they both conspired to cheat her out of the estate. She further states that she was not notified of the death of her father until Jan. 14, 1883, after the probating of the will. She further swears that her stepmother told her her father died between Christmas, 1882, and New Year's Day, 1883.

There were other children, but it is claimed the stepmother told them not to notify the present claimant of the death of her father. She says that in 1895 she learned that her father left a large estate, and it is to get her interest that she is fighting. The property left by the father of the claimant will now be investigated.

Southern Baptist Convention.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—The Southern Baptist Convention met here to-day on the anniversary of its organization at Augusta, Ga., fifty-one years ago. Associate Supreme Justice Haralson of Alabama presided over an attendance of 1,000 delegates. Mayor Ochs delivered an address of welcome. At a largely attended meeting of Trustees of the Baptist Theological Seminary, situated at Louisville, Joshua Levering, a millionaire coffee dealer of Baltimore, President of the board, gave $10,000 for a gymnasium to be erected at once.

TWO BABOONS IN TOWN

THEY COME HERE FROM THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

Jack and Jimmy Are Their Names, and They Are Expert Connoisseurs in the Precious Carbon Gems—They Dig Them from the Ground in Africa—Their Curious Tricks and Traits—How They Rob Grain Fields—Useful in Finding Water.

Jack and Jimmy are the two latest and most distinguished arrivals in the animal world of New-York.

They have come directly from the diamond fields of Africa, and are now looking for situations as detectives in New-York.

Jack and Jimmy are black Chacma baboons, aged, respectively, one and two years, Jack being the elder, about as large as a pretty good-sized dog when he is on all fours, and very nearly full grown. They were brought over by G. W. Ryninger, a diamond digger, who found the late troubles in South Africa had made the place uncomfortable for a residence, and came back to America to sell his diamonds. He has been a showman, and, knowing the value of the Cnacmas, brought over this pair.

They are said to be very rare here, only one other pair being known to be in existence. They are classed with the hyenas and jackals in their native country, and a reward of a shilling is offered for every head. This is an easier way to make money than to snip them to America, although the reward is small, and few of them find their way here.

Jack and Jimmy are fine-looking animals with short bodies, small hands and feet, bright, intelligent eyes, and thick coats of hair, which give them a well-dressed look, which most animals of their species lack.

The popular name of the animal is the dog-headed baboon, and they are also called Ursina, the head and neck being said to resemble those of a bear.

They are remarkably bright, and in their native country do good service for the hunters in pointing for big game, finding water, and hunting diamonds.

They can be taught, it is said, to distinguish diamonds in the rough from ordinary stones, and when the men turn up the soil they are trained to dig through it and pick up the diamonds, which they stow away in their pouches.

It is on the strength of this accomplishment that they are looking for situations as detectives here.

On the bill of sale for Jack it is registered that he was "the baboon who discovered the first diamond on Schobz's farm." In hunting for lions and other game they have the ability of locating the game, though they never can be persuaded to get very close.

When a water source dries up and no other is known near, the baboons are kept without water for a day, and their thirst increased by salt food. They are then allowed to run, being held by a rope attached to the collar. They appear to examine the natural surroundings with great care, taking a blade of grass, and turning and smelling it. In this way they lead the party to a new water supply.

"You have no idea how strong they are," said the man in charge of Jack and Jimmy to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "But they are very clever and good-natured, particularly Jack. He will let me do anything with him, and is perfectly tame, though I have only had him to-day. I couldn't do anything with him if he should be stubborn, for he has so much strength. I'll take him out and let you see him."

"Here, Jack!" he called. The cage door was opened, and Jack leaped lightly out, while his keeper held him by the rope. Fortunately he showed no desire to be sulky, and in a few minutes jumped back into his cage again and continued picking up and eating grains of corn from the floor.

The ordinary bill of fare of the animals is not unlike that of the ordinary human animal. For breakfast they each have a quart of coffee served with sugar and cream; for dinner there is a good-sized piece of steak, with boiled potatoes, and for supper more coffee and three bananas apiece. The cooked meat is an unusual food for animals of the monkey species, and the bill of fare may be changed.

Jack and Jimmy both of them have Johanna's dislike for women, and Jimmy particularly objects to large sleeves. With his small but strong fingers he has already materially decreased the size of several large sleeves that have come within his reach during his short stay in this country. If a woman is seen around the city wearing mismated sleeves it will be understood that the eccentricity is caused, not because of a new fashion, but because Jimmy has claimed the mate for one as a souvenir.

The baboons are very mischievous. In their native country they manage to steal fruit and grain from fields watched by men, and their most deadly enemies, the dogs. They do this by sending two old and experienced monkeys ahead into the field. These enter without so much as stirring a blade of grass. The rest of the band form a line, and hand out the plunder, at the same time filling their pouches.

A Chacma formerly in this country delighted in parasols. He interested his feminine visitors by gazing apparently at a distant object. When the visitor looked to find it, he grabbed her parasol and destroyed it in a jiffy.

The Chacma, while called black, is brown, with darker shadings on the legs. Jimmy was coquettish yesterday, and hid his face coyly whenever a visitor looked in his direction.

NAVAL CHANGES ORDERED.

Officers Sent to Different Stations by the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Several important changes in the duties of naval officers were made by the Navy Department to-day. Rear Admiral W. H. Kirkland, now on waiting orders, was directed to assume command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Commodore C. S. Norton was detached from the command of the South Atlantic station and assigned as Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Capt. H. L. Howison was detached from the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to special duty in connection with the new battleship Oregon, with a view to being placed in command of that vessel.

Commander O. W. Farenholt was detached from his duties as an Inspector of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon, and placed on waiting orders.

Other orders were issued as follows: Lieut. N. Sargent, from the Petrel, ordered home and directed to be ready for sea duty; Ensign H. G. MacFarland, from the Concord to the Bennington; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Webster, from the Concord and granted two months' leave; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. S. Phillips, from the Bennington and granted three months' leave; Assistant Paymaster P. V. Mohun, from the Petrel to the Bennington; Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith, from the Newark, ordered home and granted three months' leave; Assistant Engineer E. R. Pollock to the Newark.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day detaching Chief Engineer J. F. Kutz from the Mare Island Navy Yard June 25 and directing his retirement the next day. The retirement is at the request of Mr. Kutz, under the forty years' service law.

The resignation of Ensign W. B. Franklin, United States Navy, has been accepted by the President.

Plans for a Freight Approach.

The Commissioners of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge met at their office, 214 Broadway, yesterday, and took up the subject of a freight approach for the proposed bridge over the North River. The Commissioners present were Andrew H. Green, Evan Thomas, and Isidor Straus. The Commissioners ordered plans to be made for the approach along the river front.

Fortune in a Dead Man's Belt.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 8.—A stranger, supposed to be an attorney named John H. Wilson, seventy-three years old, died at the City Hospital last night. Strapped in a belt next to his person were $9,240 in mildewed bills and $1,625 in gold. He is supposed to be from Huntington, Clarksburg, or Falmouth, Va.

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VIEWED BY ELECTRICIANS

APPARATUS AT EXPOSITION DEMANDING THEIR ATTENTION.

Motors Furnishing Evidence that Power Can Be Transmitted Hundreds of Miles by Two-Phase Alternating Currents over Wires and Drive Any Kind of Machinery by Ordinary Belting—Preparing for the Edison Exhibit.

The Electrical Exposition in the Grand Central Palace attracted a large attendance yesterday afternoon and evening. As each day passes some new exhibit is fitted up and shown to the public in full working order.

Three of Thomas A. Edison's confidential employes arrived at the exposition yesterday afternoon and went to work in a dark room which had been built for the sole purpose of exhibiting Mr. Edison's fluoroscope. This room is large enough to hold thirty persons at one time, and has a raised platform at one end where a screen of tungstate of calcium several feet square will show visitors the bones of their arms. Mr. Edison himself is expected to open this exhibit to-day, and to remain in charge of it throughout the day.

The practical electricians being free from attendance on the meetings of the National Electric Light Association, devoted themselves to a detailed examination of apparatus which had a special interest for them.

Chief among these were the two two-phase alternating motors, one of which was exhibited by the Westinghouse Company and the other by the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, Mass. Hitherto all electrical motor work has been done by constant currents. On this account it has not been possible to carry currents for operating trolley cars to any great distance from power houses without either great loss by resistance and leakage or without conveying the current as an alternating one to near the place where it is required and then transforming it into a constant current in order to turn the motor in the trolley car.

An ordinary alternating current can be used for both arc and incandescent lighting, and is used at present for this purpose in this city by the Westinghouse Company. But, owing to the single pulses of an alternating current, it is like a single-cylinder steam engine with steam admitted only at one end of the cylinder. In other words, an alternating current has a dead centre at which it has no force, and consequently cannot make a central core rotate by continuous pull, like a constant current, as exemplified in an ordinary trolley car.

To obviate this difficulty and still to preserve the economy of transmission given by an alternating current, Tesla invented for the Westinghouse Company a two-phase motor which can be worked directly by a two-phase three-wire current, such as this company commonly uses in its transmission of current from central stations to arc and incandescent light circuits.

By this system two waves are sent out by the generators, one ninety degrees behind the other. This places one of these waves in the position of exerting its greatest force when the other is, so to speak, on its dead centre, or about to alternate backward, so that there is at all times a constant pull being exerted upon the rotatory part of the motor, the second wave coming into full force as the first wave declines.

The principle employed by the Stanley Manufacturing Company is the same as that used by the Westinghouse, the details of the two motors being different. The great point about these two motors is that they are palpable evidences of the fact that power can be transmitted for tens or hundreds of miles by two-phase alternating currents over wires, and with comparatively little loss on its journey can be made visible again through a two-phase alternating motor which will drive any kind of machinery by ordinary belting.

The economical inhabitants of Switzerland have already utilized the two-phase alternating current to propel trolley cars, but as this necessitates at least two overhead wires, it is not considered likely that two-phase motors will be employed in trolley cars in this country. But when the practice of placing power houses near the sea or near the coal mine becomes common, the current will be carried from the place of production to the place of distribution by a two-phase or polyphase alternating system.

The Westinghouse Company has exhibited a novel form of simple alternating current motor which can be used only in small machines. As previously explained, the simple alternating current cannot start a motor by its own current, on account of what may be termed the dead centres. By an ingenious mechanism the simple alternating current is split into a two-phase current by sending it through a box in which the resistances are unequal.

As a two-phase machine, the simple alternating current motor starts very easily, and as soon as it attains its full speed—that is, when it has got

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—Louis XI.—8:00. Matinée—Macbeth—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Trilby—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, 24 Hours—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 7:30 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Hartford—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	64	46	48
6 A. M.	63	46	49
9 A. M.	66	48	53
12 M.	71	58	59
4 P. M.	75	61	64
6 P. M.	71	62	64
9 P. M.	70	60	61
12 P. M.	67	58	59

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....57.13
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....54.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....57.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MOTIVES.

We notice that one of the officials at Washington remarks that Mr. CLEVELAND'S sweeping civil service order, in the last year of his term, is "justified" by the "precedent" set by Mr. HARRISON in extending the rules to the letter carriers in the corresponding year of his term. That depends. If Mr. HARRISON'S motive was simply to deprive the new Administration of patronage because it was Democratic, then it justifies nothing, because it is a bad precedent, to be reversed and not followed. If Mr. CLEVELAND had any like motive in his action, he has done a wrong, and the fact that Mr. HARRISON had previously done the same sort of wrong does not help him in the least. For our part, we are quite ready to believe that both Presidents were moved by the same motive, and we are convinced that each did a thoroughly good thing because they saw that it was good.

As we have already said, and said when Mr. CLEVELAND took office for the second time, three years since, we believe that he might then have made practically the same radical advance in the extension of the merit system that he has now made, and that it would have been of the greatest value to the country and the source of infinite comfort to himself. There must have been weary days in the first year of his term, when the hardest duty he had to perform was to "keep his party with him" by the use of the appointing power. That Mr. CLEVELAND used that power for his personal advantage or the advantage of any other person or of any faction no one who knows him will believe for an instant. That he held it of the last moment that his party in Congress should sustain a right policy, particularly as to finance, and that he listened to the advice of men who thought this could be done only by "recognizing" Democratic members of one or the other house in the matter of appointments is very likely. We do not know how far he thinks he has succeeded in what were his real aims, and we certainly cannot say with certainty that he would have succeeded more completely had he sternly refused to make any changes not directly demanded by the obvious good of the service. But the probabilities are that he would have done as well with Congress, far better with the civil service, and very far better with the whole country.

Whatever may be true of the past, there is no question as to his recent action, and no more question as to its motive than as to the benefits it will confer. He has in effect taken the Federal service out of politics, and this is an incalculable gain for good government and for good politics. It is simply absurd to talk of his seeking to hamper his successor. Even if it were true that it is an injury to the rival party to take away the chance of bestowing 30,000 places, it is just as much an injury to the Democratic Party to declare, as in substance the new order does declare, that the holders of these 30,000 places can get no advantage by working for the Democratic ticket. But, as a matter of cold fact, neither of the parties gets any real good from patronage or the promise of it. Since the civil service law was passed and a beginning was made with the system of appointments for merit instead of for party service the dominant party has been driven from power three times. The Republicans were upset after nearly a quarter of a century of unbridled use of patronage. Then the Democrats were turned out by a very heavy adverse vote. Then the Republicans were again expelled by an overwhelming majority. And two years later a complete revolution was made in the House. In each of these changes—now in one direction, now in the other—patronage may have hurt the party in power, but it never helped it.

The truth is that the country has completely outgrown the spoils system. Something can still be done with it in local elections and in State elections where the sphere of the State Government is so contracted that the voters have little direct interest in it; but in National elections it is as obsolete as the stage coach is in transcontinental passenger traffic. Even Senator HILL, who knows as much about the use of patronage as any man living, and as much as any man ever knew, declares that it is a source of weakness and not of strength to any party or person that resorts to it. This is perfectly true, and the politician who does not see it is behind the times.

SILVER OR PROTECTION IN THE WEST.

The Republican Conventions in Colorado, Idaho, and Montana will attract a degree of interest wholly disproportionate to their influence on either the National Convention or the Electoral College. They will present useful object lessons. Each must say whether it will follow free silver, no matter where it may lead, or follow the Republican Party, even if it declares against silver. Each is a silver-producing State, but each has a large element of Republicans, who are interested in sheep, lead, and other things likely to be affected by a protective tariff. In this clashing of private interests something useful may be learned.

The embarrassing question has been forced forward by the action of Senators DUBOIS of Idaho, CANNON of Utah, TELLER and WOLCOTT of Colorado, and CARTER and MANTLE of Montana in their determination to permit no tariff legislation until free silver is secured. Senator SHOUP of Idaho and Senator BROWN of Utah, in declining to carry their silver vagaries to such desperate lengths, made a distinct issue with their colleagues, while the declaration of Senator WOLCOTT of Colorado that he would obey the will of the National Convention made the issue in Colorado.

The Utah Republicans in their convention were able to avoid a settlement. Senator CANNON endeavored to force an unqualified indorsement of his action and a declaration that free silver was of more importance than protection. He was unsuccessful. The wool growers proved too strong. The platform was so nicely balanced that neither issue can claim precedence, while the farce was completed by the election of both Senators to be delegates to the National Convention.

Senator DUBOIS, in Idaho, is now endeavoring to force the same indorsement of his course, and Senator TELLER, in Colorado, is proceeding on the same lines. In Idaho the contest between Senators DUBOIS and SHOUP is of long standing. The former endeavored to defeat the reelection of the latter in 1895, and now Mr. SHOUP is endeavoring to get revenge. Mr. DUBOIS this Fall will stand for reelection, while Gov. MCCONNELL will oppose him and will be supported by Mr. SHOUP.

In Colorado also the contest will admit of no compromise. Senator TELLER has expressly declared that he will not support a Presidential candidate who is not in favor of free silver, while Senator WOLCOTT has said that he would rather support the Republican candidate than a Populist candidate who would be for free silver. The sheep and lead protectionists, of course, have actively supported the latter and have shown such strength that there now seems no doubt of Senator WOLCOTT'S ability to control the State Convention and to prevent the Republican organization of Colorado from following the extreme silver men into a third party.

Unfortunately Montana Republicans will not have such an opportunity to show their true feelings. Senator MANTLE is interested in silver mines. Senator CARTER pledged himself, when elected, to make free silver his chief aim. There is, however, a movement to prevent judgment by default. Mr. W. F. SANDERS, one of the first Senators from Montana, is organizing the sound-money-protection Republicans, and will at least show that the party is not harmonious on the financial question.

THE FLEET OFF STATEN ISLAND.

The van of Admiral BUNCE'S squadron has now arrived from Hampton Roads in New-York Harbor and will be gradually joined by other vessels, until it becomes much the most powerful force of steel and iron ships that ever floated our flag.

The shifting of its rendezvous from Virginia waters has no international significance. With the approach of warm weather it is natural and customary to seek more northerly headquarters for the home squadron, and to this consideration is added that of giving the men their usual shore liberty at New-York. Besides, the Summer evolutions and fleet exercises may well be carried on in the cooler latitude, and New-York Harbor is convenient for repairs and supplies. So far as any other inference can be drawn from this shifting of base, it is that there is no longer anything in the affairs of the Gulf region that makes Hampton Roads the more desirable rendezvous.

If fully assembled to the extent possible, we may expect this force eventually to include, of armored vessels, the powerful 10,288-ton coast-line battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, the 6,682-ton battleship Maine and 6,315-ton battleship Texas, the 8,200-ton armored cruiser and flagship New-York, the 3,990-ton monitor Terror, with her sister ship Amphitrite, if brought up from Key West; the Miantonomoh, if recommissioned, and the 2,155-ton ram Katahdin. Of protected cruisers there will be the 7,375-ton Columbia, the 4,098-ton Newark, the 3,213-ton Cincinnati, and her sister ship Raleigh, with the 2,089-ton cruiser Montgomery. Finally, there will be, or can be, the 105-ton torpedo boat Cushing and the 120-ton Ericsson, while the 1,486-ton dispatch gunboat Dolphin would very likely be at hand in case of fleet manoeuvres and exercises.

Some of these vessels may find duty elsewhere, or may be left out as an impediment to the squadron drill desired; but the foregoing is the force available, and even should some deductions be made, its formidable character is apparent. From its new rendezvous the squadron will make trips along the coast for drill at sea and in ports, while it will also be ready for more serious duty, though it is to be hoped that we may have a respite, for a time, from rumors and talk of war.

CAUCUS AND PRIMARY.

The whole point of Recorder GOFF'S decision in directing the jury to acquit the Inspectors charged with fraud at a Republican primary lay in the declaration that a political caucus and a primary election could not be assumed to mean the same thing. The fact that the Penal Code uses the term "political caucus," while the indictment adopted the term used in the election law, was the sole ground for not permitting the jury to determine whether fraud had been committed. "We have got to take the language of the statute as it is," quoth the sapient Judge, as if the meaning and intent of the statute were of no account.

The Penal Code defines certain "misdemeanors at political caucuses and conventions." The term caucus was in common use when the code was adopted, and has not been changed in such amendment as has been made to it since. It was not defined because everybody knew what it meant, just as everybody knew what convention meant. At that time there was no statute regulating caucuses or primaries, any more than there was one regulating political conventions.

It became common to speak of caucuses as primary meetings, or primary elections, or merely as primaries, and when the regulation of these was provided for to a certain extent by law, the term "primary" was the one used. In the present election law the words "convention" and "primary" are defined, and the word "caucus" is not used at all. Of course, the definition of primary corresponds exactly to the meaning of caucus, as it is used in the Penal Code. To maintain that there is any difference between the two words as they are used in the statutes is to strain technicality to defeat the very purpose of the law. It practically nullifies the Penal Code in its application to what the election law calls primaries. The vagaries of Recorder GOFF'S injudicial mind are in great danger of demonstrating his unfitness for the bench with such emphasis that serious note will have to be taken of it.

THE TRANSVAAL IN PARLIAMENT.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S arraignment of the South Africa Company in the House of Commons yesterday was all the more effective because, up to this time, the Government has had a free hand in dealing with its various complications in South Africa. It cannot be said that the course of the Opposition has been factious. On the contrary, it has shown every consideration and made every allowance. But there have now been before the public for a week dispatches that cannot be said to have compromised the British Government directly, for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S skirts are quite clear, and it was he who was responsible. Neither can they be said to have compromised the Government of Cape Colony. Mr. CECIL RHODES withdrew from that some months ago, and Sir HERCULES ROBINSON is not really implicated by anything that has been disclosed. But these dispatches have nevertheless most gravely compromised the South Africa Company. They have, in fact, implicated it fully in a plot to steal the South African Republic from its citizens, in spite of the assurances given by the British Government that it would maintain the integrity of that republic. The South Africa Company is the creature of the British Government. It owes all its power for good or for evil to its charter. When that power is shown to have been abused for the purpose of attacking a State with which Great Britain is at peace, the only way in which Great Britain can divest herself of her responsibility seems to be to revoke the charter under which this offense has been committed.

The demand for a forfeiture of the charter has been strongly made by all those Englishmen who do not care to have their country involved in schemes of piracy and filibustering. It is so evidently the best means whereby the Government can dissociate itself from the piratical undertaking that the company itself has gone so far as to "request the resignation" of Mr. CECIL RHODES, who is so clearly the soul of the whole enterprise that there would be more sense in his demanding the resignation of the rest of the company than in the demand for his resignation by the residue.

But the opposition to the obvious course of the forfeiture of the charter is of a strength which it is very difficult for anybody not personally familiar with English society to comprehend. All the leaders of the Conservative Party and all the leaders of what is distinctively called English society are directly or indirectly interested in the fortunes of the company. This is the explanation of the otherwise inexplicable treatment of JAMESON and his fellow-filibusters and of the conversion of their arraignment at the bar of a police court into a "social event" of the first magnitude. The British press has been very extensively subsidized—we do not mean necessarily with money—in the same interest. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT made a passing but very pregnant allusion to this in his speech when he said that "he had noticed with regret the deterioration of the morals of the English press in dealing with the subject." No doubt every one of his hearers interpreted this general reference as having a specific bearing upon the course of The London Times. We have already given extracts of the most amazing kind from the deliverances of that journal upon the question of the Transvaal. It is true that this cynical spirit has not been displayed by the British Government, but it is plain that a very strong pressure to display it is certain to be put upon the Government. It will be interesting to watch the results of the application. If it fails, it may still be suspected that a regard for the military power of Germany had more to do with the failure than a regard for the abstract principles of morality.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

There is no reason to dispute the substantial justice of the sentences passed yesterday upon the boys who, in attempting to wreck a train, caused the deaths of two trainmen. There was an element of wantonness and recklessness in the crime that seemed to savor rather of the "juvenile delinquency" which may be reformed than of the incorrigible criminality which requires the protection of society against persons who have demonstrated that they will never be useful members of it. But the perpetrators were nevertheless of an age to be held fully responsible for their acts. An American boy of eighteen is not properly a "juvenile delinquent," and this happened to be the age of all three of the prisoners. Such a person is within three years of the legal majority after which he is legally responsible, civilly as well as criminally, for all his acts, and is legally capable of taking his share in the government of his country. Nor was there much in the circumstances of the crime which tended to show that their depravity, however precocious it might be, was not confirmed.

Nevertheless, it seems that there are cases to which the power of Judges to send criminals to reformatories under indeterminate sentences might properly apply. If the sentences imposed are carried out, it is quite certain that none of the prisoners will ever have a fair chance of redeeming his errors and of becoming a decent citizen. The sentences of twenty years on each count, equally with the sentence for life, are thus sentences of moral and social death. The verdict of the jury had more effect than its recommendation to mercy. The cases seem, upon the whole, to be of a kind in which, after the prisoners have served enough of their sentences to impress them with the gravity of their offense, an appeal to Executive clemency might properly be made.

The banded liquor dealers of Hoboken have determined to take energetic action against a man who has proved himself to be their foe by acting as Foreman of the Grand Jury and bringing in indictments against saloon keepers who break the law. This, naturally and properly, has created intense indignation all through Hudson County, and one cannot help feeling almost as much surprise as admiration at the mildness of the punishment which the injured citizens have decided to inflict upon this bold enemy of society. In less civilized communities, so outrageous an act as that of which Mr. RICHARD WASHBURN has been guilty would excite a resort to violence, but Hoboken is different, and its deeply wronged residents have put aside the temptation to hang, shoot, or tar and feather Mr. WASHBURN, and have contented themselves with instituting a rigorous boycott against the bank of which he is President. Their self-restraint is most commendable.

PERSONALS.

—Barney Barnato's London palace, opposite Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, the most desirable site in Mayfair, is beginning to rear its profusely ornamented white walls above the hoardings that surround it. Barnato has not had to contend with the rules and ordinances of the Westminster estate in the same way as his friend, Alfred Beit. The latter gentleman's house is now completed, and as it stands in a direct line with Grosvenor House, the Duke laid down very stringent rules as to its height. The result is certainly an architectural monstrosity, despite the money that has been lavished upon it. Park Lane will shortly be turned into a species of miniature Rand, as J. B. Robinson is the tenant of Dudley House, and Wernher, the partner of Beit, is also looking for a residence there.

—Queen Victoria has made her recent guest, the Shahzada Nasrulla Kahn, and his brother, the Shahzada Habibulla Kahn, Knights of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. Habibulla was born at Samarcand in 1872. He is three years older than Nasrulla. They are both sons of the same mother—Gulrez, a slave girl from Wakhan, who, according to Mr. Stephen Wheeler, was admired by the Ameer Abdur Rahman "on account of her pink and white beauty," and was eventually made one of his wives.

—The Countess Nelson, who has just been received into the Roman Catholic Communion at Florence, is the only daughter of the second Earl of Normanton. Her ladyship was born in 1822, and in 1845 she married Earl Nelson. Like Lady Cottenham, who "went over" last year, Lady Nelson has been a prominent and active member of the English High Church Party. Earl Nelson, by the way, is a prominent member of the English Church Union.

—"Baron Hirsch," says The London Speaker, "had a passionate desire to find admission into good society, and was prepared to pay almost any price in order to accomplish this object. He had made himself the 'very good friend' of one or two of the most illustrious persons in Europe, and he will be mourned with equal sincerity in the very highest and the very lowest quarters—in the palace and the ghetto."

—Mme. Faure has been much alarmed lately by a considerable increase in the number of threatening letters received at the Elysée, and it is said in Paris that her influence is not among the least brought to bear on her husband to induce him to resign the Presidency.

—Mme. Emma Nevada has had the misfortune to lose a diamond and pearl shell of great value at a soirée given in Paris by Mme. Laborde. The shell was presented to Mme. Nevada at her début at the Opéra Comique, and bore the touching inscription, "Une Perle à Une Perle."

Dr. Martineau Is Still Alert.

From The London Chronicle.

The venerable Dr. James Martineau completed his ninety-first year on April 21, and though it cannot be said of him that his eye is not dimmed nor his natural force abated, still his health is good and his intellect keen and strong. Except for a growing deafness he seems no older than he was ten years ago. He walks with elastic step and converses with animation. He says that he can no longer ascend high mountains as he did up to within a recent period, but that he must content himself with modest heights of not more than 2,000 feet.

He is much interested in the present education controversy, as well as in more purely speculative questions, and only the other day sent a long letter on Wordsworth's poetry and influence to the Wordsworth memorial meeting at Cockermouth. We trust that this great thinker and noble (and in some ways unique) personality may be spared to us yet a while. There is no equally great religious teacher on the planet.

Col. Stevens Returns from the South.

Colonel E. A. Stevens, the President of the Hoboken Ferry Company, and the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, was at his home at Castle Point, Hoboken, yesterday, for the first time in four months. He arrived late Thursday night from Old Point Comfort, where he left the Aileen, his brother Richard's crack yacht, on which he has been cruising in Southern waters since last January, in search of health. The Colonel goes to Bernardsville, N. J., to-morrow, for the Summer, it being his intention to take a thorough rest. His return now is due to the sale of the ferries to the Wall Street syndicate.

CHINA IS WAKING UP.

She Proposes, with the Help of Japan, to Start Factories of Her Own.

From The London Times.

Our correspondent at Shun-King, writing on Feb. 28, 1896, of the new commercial treaty with Japan, authorizing the importation of machinery and consequent establishment of factories upon a European scale, says that this treaty would seem to have determined the officials in that province (Se-Chuen) to try and forestall the movement from outside and to do the work for themselves. Two companies have already been started under purely Chinese auspices—one for the erection of cotton spinning and weaving mills and one for the manufacture of matches, both with foreign machinery.

Sites have been purchased a mile or more below the city, and on the opposite bank of the Yang-Tse, and work will commence as soon as the machinery is received from abroad. Of the capital for the cotton mills, 500,000 taels have already been found by the leading officials of Shun-King, and they are now calling upon the many wealthy merchants of the province to contribute the remaining 500,000 taels still required, the total capital being thus 1,000,000 taels, say £100,000. It remains to be seen how far this call will be responded to. Meanwhile a "Wei-yuan," or official deputy, has been dispatched to Japan to purchase the machinery and to engage Japanese engineers and foremen to run it.

It seems in China that whatever foreign nation succeeds in putting itself en evidence for the time being by aggressive war on this pre-eminently unwarlike people is then the one selected by them for their commercial favors. After the war with the French in Tonquin, French contractors were employed by LI HUNG CHANG to build the Port Arthur docks, notwithstanding the keen rivalry of British and German competitors for the work. Now we find the Chinese betaking themselves to Japan.

At the time when British commerce was really supreme in China, many British merchants, foreseeing the inevitable, applied for leave to import manufacturing and mining machinery, but owing to the supineness of successive British Ministers in Pekin the Chinese Government, notably LI HUNG CHANG, who had started cotton mills of his own in Shanghai, and saw what a profitable monopoly he could derive from factories, was supported in its attempted prohibition of all such enterprise. But for this foolish compliance of our Foreign Office with monopolist officials of the "Li" class, and in entire opposition to the interests of the Chinese people at large, the bulk of these new enterprises would have been in British hands, and the port of Shun-King would have been opened by means of a British steamer, whereas now the honor and profit of affecting this and other improvements falls to the Japanese.

The Japanese Consul, Mr. Shinda, arrived in Shun-King a week ago, and is now engaged in discussing with the Tao-tai (the Governor) the site for a concession and arrangements for running steamers under the Japanese flag. We have also a French commission passing through the province in two detachments—one coming from, the other going to, Tonquin. The French are showing great energy in doing everything possible to promote the trade between their Indo-Chinese possessions and this empire. They have succeeded in obtaining from the Chinese Government a concession in the duty payable upon produce shipped across their frontier, while the full tariff duties are still paid upon exports to our neighboring colony of Hongkong. Meanwhile, the Chinese, by refusing to open the West River to steamers or to transit passes, play into the hands of the French, and drive what trade they can to the Red River route.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC.

Value of the Mining Industries of Southwestern Missouri.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) World.

The lead and zinc mining district of Southwestern Missouri presents a scene of unusual activity. At no time in its history has there been so much prospecting and interest manifested in mining operations. Joplin, Webb City, and Galena, Kan., are the three great centres for ore production, nearly all of the important mines and mineral lands being owned or leased by parties in these three cities. The ore bodies consist of galena and blend, and the depths of the shafts vary from 40 to 200 feet. Lands that were abandoned many years ago on the supposition that they were useless for mining purposes are now being reopened with astonishing results. The old shafts have been sunk deeper and many rich strikes have been made.

During the progress of the second geological survey of Missouri in 1873, the vicinity of Joplin was noted for its large deposits of galena, which were found mostly at a depth of about sixty feet, but during the past two years far richer bodies have been found at a depth of 125 feet. The ores are usually sold each week in the bins at the mines, and find a ready sale at prices based upon the value of spelter and pig lead in the St. Louis market, which at the present time is such that lead ore brings $17 per 1,000 pounds, and blend, or zinc ore, $23 per ton.

The value of the output of this district in zinc and lead ores combined is as follows for the several years ending Dec. 31, 1895:

1889	$2,722,500	1893	$3,447,255
1890	3,367,687	1894	3,558,832
1891	3,840,480	1895	3,971,929
1892	4,580,787		

This is an average of over $3,500,000 per year. The proportion of the two ores in tons produced averages about 7½ to 1 in favor of zinc, while the proportion of value, in the aggregate, approximates 4 to 1 in favor of zinc.

The increase is shown by the output for last March, which was 29,852,440 pounds of blend and 6,132,880 pounds of lead, representing a combined value of $424,075.

To Photograph Ancient Texts.

From The London Times.

An important undertaking is announced by Dr. W. N. Du Rieu, the Director of the University Library of Leyden. At the congress of librarians held at Chicago in 1893 a scheme was proposed for the photographic reproduction of certain rare Greek and Latin manuscripts. The difficulty and expense of carrying out such a plan on a systematic scale appeared at the time too great, and no steps were taken in the matter. Dr. Du Rieu, however, kept the subject alive, and he has now secured the assistance of Mr. A. W. Sijthoff, publisher, of Leyden, who intends to publish a series of reproductions of twelve of the most ancient known manuscripts, under the editorship of Dr. Du Rieu.

The first manuscript to be dealt with is that of the Old Testament in Greek, known as the Codex Sarravianus-Colbertmus, of which 260 pages are at Leyden, 44 in Paris, and 2 at St. Petersburg. This volume, of which a double specimen page is issued by the publisher, will contain a preface by M. Omont Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and will be published almost immediately, bound in mediaeval style. The rest of this first series will contain some of the most ancient and important codices of Greek and Latin authors, and an introduction in each case giving a critical and historical account of the manuscript. If the subscribers are sufficiently numerous a second series will be issued.

High Price for a Mezzotint.

From The London Times.

A record price was obtained on Saturday for one of the earliest mezzotints known—namely, "The Executioner of St. John the Baptist," by Prince Rupert of Bavaria. The Prince was long regarded as the inventor of the art of mezzotint engraving, but it has been shown that he learned it of a Lieutenant Colonel in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse. The Prince, who played such an important part in the civil war, introduced the art of mezzotint engraving into England. The above-mentioned example is one of great rarity, and the specimen which appeared in the Challoner-Smith sale at Sotheby's a few years ago realized about £50; the example sold on Saturday fetched the very high amount of £300.

Insurance on New Warships.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It is not generally known—probably because people do not stop to think—that the Cramps are obliged to carry an enormous amount of insurance on the vessels which are built in their shipyards for the Government. No battleship has ever started on her trial trip without being heavily insured, and when several vessels are in course of construction at one time the sum amounts up into the millions. Edwin S. Cramp is authority for the statement that the company at one time carried $12,000,000 insurance on Government work. In fact, it is said that the Cramps were obliged to go to England in order to secure this amount of insurance, owing to the limitations of the American companies.

CHICAGO KEEPS ITS WORD

MAKES GOOD ITS PLEDGE TO THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Chairman Harrity Announces that the National Convention Will Be Held in the Coliseum, According to the Original Plan—Satisfactory Progress Being Made in Preparing the Structure—Committees Appointed and Preliminary Work Done.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Democratic National Convention will be held in the Coliseum, in accordance with the original programme. This was the decision announced by National Chairman Harrity this evening at the close of the second session of the special meeting of the Sub-Committee on the Convention of the National Democratic Committee.

The afternoon session was given up to a conference with Treasurer Donnersberger, Judge Goodrich, Jacob W. Richards, R. W. Spangler, and other members of the local Finance Committee. The conference was held behind closed doors, and at its conclusion Chairman Harrity stated that all the obligations under which the convention had been voted to Chicago had been complied with. The obligations in question provided that $30,000 should be placed to the credit of the National Committee by this date, and that $10,000 additional should be forthcoming by the 4th day of July.

With the exception of Senator Gorman, every member of the sub-committee reported at the Hotel Wellington to-day. Even Chairman E. E. Well of the Wisconsin State Central Committee, who had been ill for months, came down from the Cream City. His associates were Chairman Harrity, Col. J. G. Prather of St. Louis, T. H. Shirley of Louisville, Ben T. Cable of Illinois, and J. S. Sheerin of Indiana, Secretary. With these were Architect Canda of New-York and John J. Martin of St. Louis, who was selected as Sergeant at Arms at the last meeting of the committee.

Messrs. Prather, Shirley, and Martin visited the Coliseum in the course of the afternoon and expressed themselves satisfied at the progress that had been made on the structure. When the sub-committee reconvened and the conference with the local Finance Committee had been concluded, the sub-committee went into executive session and appointed the following committees:

On Press and Telegraph Accommodations and Facilities.—S. P. Sheerin, Logansport, Ind.; E. C. Wall, Milwaukee, and John C. Prather, St. Louis.

On Decorations and Music.—Thomas H. Shirley, Louisville, Ky.; Ben T. Cable, Chicago and U. C. Wallace, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Wallace was also elected as a member of the Committee on Arrangements, to succeed Senator Gorman of Maryland, who had notified the committee of his inability to serve. The committee adjourned, to meet again in this city May 29.

Chairman Harrity this evening made the following announcements:

No tickets of admission to the convention will be issued until July 6.

Applications for press tickets should be made to S. P. Sheerin, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Press and Telegraph, Logansport, Ind.

Applications for appointment as assistants to the Sergeant at Arms, doorkeepers, pages, &c., should be made to Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis, Mo.

The interior arrangements of the Coliseum will be made under the supervision of F. E. Canda of New-York, architect and engineer to the committee, assisted by Sergeant at Arms Martin with the co-operation of the Committee on Decorations and Music.

The railroad companies centring and tributary to Chicago will be asked to furnish transportation to delegates and others at reduced rates. The usual practice has been to grant a round trip for one fare.

Chairman Harrity will leave in the morning for a week's trip among the Northern lakes. The remaining members of the committee took trains for home to-night.

PREPARING TO DESERT REED.

Two Massachusetts Delegates Who May Vote for McKinley.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 8.—Albert E. Smith of Leicester, a delegate from the Third Congressional District to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, who had been counted for Reed in all political tables, said to-day:

"When I reach St. Louis, if I shall become satisfied that Mr. Reed cannot be nominated, I shall have no hesitation in voting for Gov. McKinley."

M. V. B. Jefferson, the other delegate from this district, who saw Mr. Smith's statement this evening, said he agreed with the views expressed by Mr. Smith.

Growth of a New Literature.

From The London Times.

One of the striking products of British rule in India is the vernacular literature of the provinces. With the English and French works of Indian authors, some of them of considerable merit, the European world is more or less acquainted. But we scarcely realize the fact that such works are altogether insignificant compared with the vast and vigorous growth of literature in the native languages.

The growth is not confined to one part of India or another. Where it has found literary dialects ready for its use it has developed them. Where it has not found literary dialects it has created them. Varieties of human speech never reduced to writing

BRITAIN AND TRANSVAAL

SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chamberlain Promises a Searching Inquiry by a Joint Committee of Both Houses After the Judicial Proceedings Connected with the Raid Shall Have Been Ended—Chartered Company Described as a Gang of Shady Financiers.

LONDON, May 8.—The House of Commons was crowded with members, and the peers' and strangers' galleries were filled with visitors to-day, upon the occasion of the presentation of the colonial estimates.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, reminded the Government that an inquiry had been promised with the object of ascertaining whether the British South Africa Company was in the hands of fit and proper persons to be intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the company's territory.

He said that the trial of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, in Pretoria, had disclosed important circumstances, and the Government owed the country an authoritative statement. In the present condition of affairs, he said, he would confine his remarks to the position of the Chartered Company, into which inquiry was absolutely necessary because it affected the relations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, and the relations between the English and Dutch in South Africa.

In the light of the recent disclosures the case of Dr. Jameson had fallen directly into the background. What the Government had to consider was the matter of the instructions under which Dr. Jameson had acted. From the cipher telegrams which had been interpreted and published he declared, it was obvious that the whole affair had been conducted between Johannesburg and Cape Town by the principal and responsible direction of the British South Africa Company.

Sir William said that the whole story was an inexpressibly revolting, sordid, and squalid picture of stock-jobbing Imperialism. He admitted that Mr. Chamberlain had been surrounded by difficulties and had shown courage and decision worthy of his position, but the question was what was the Government to do.

Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, said that the deplorable result of Jameson's raid had been to jeopardize English predominance in South Africa, and it had also delayed the concord of the two races, which was England's main policy.

He was convinced, he said, that there had been faults on both sides, but until they had got to the bottom of the matter the Government could not properly judge the merits of the case. There had been frequent Boer invasions, he said, not merely into territory outside of the Transvaal, but also into British territory. Furthermore, the Boers had shown a great want of consideration for the rights of the Uitlanders.

Mr. Chamberlain further said that a harmonious settlement of the question of the rights of the Uitlanders had long been Mr. Rhodes's dearest object. If he could only have found a co-worker in President Kruger the results would have been beneficent in promoting the federation of the South African States, wherein local rights would have been fully regarded.

Though recent events had sadly interfered with these objects, their accomplishment still remained the Government's chief aim. President Kruger's refusal to come to England, at the Government's request, to modify the convention of 1884 had ended the prospects of a private conference upon the leading difficulties. What, then, he asked, ought to be the right step?

It had been suggested that the Government ought to have sent an ultimatum to President Kruger. This would certainly have been rejected, and would have led to war. The Government, he declared, could not think of resorting to war in order to enforce internal reforms in the Transvaal. This declaration was received with cries of "Hear! hear!"

Mr. Chamberlain said that he had not threatened President Kruger at all, but had claimed the right to make friendly representations. President Kruger promised to consider these representations, and the Government awaited the fulfillment of his promises. In the meantime he had asked Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, to come to England, but the request for him to come was not intended as a recall.

In regard to the Chartered Company, he said, he did not dispute the authenticity of the cipher telegrams which the Transvaal authorities had published, although there was as yet no legal proofs that they indicated complicity on the part of the Directors of the company. ["Hear, hear."]

"But," he continued, "as regards the actual invasion of the Transvaal, there was reason to believe that Mr. Rhodes had expressed his disapproval and had endeavored to stop the raid." Did the Opposition, he asked, demand the punishment of Mr. Rhodes? Whatever may have been Mr. Rhodes's errors, he had also rendered great services, which could not be forgotten. Mr. Rhodes was now deprived of power for mischief, and the Directors of the Chartered Company had shown their confidence in him by deferring their acceptance of his resignation.

Considering the disturbed state of Rhodesia and the influence of Mr. Rhodes in that territory, he did not blame the Directors for their show of confidence. [Cheers.]

The Government, he said, adhered to its promise to make a searching inquiry into the action of the Chartered Company, but he held that such an inquiry must not be opened until the judicial proceedings connected with the Transvaal raid were ended. Then, he said, he would propose an inquiry by a joint committee of both houses.

Henry Labouchere, who is a bitter opponent of the British South Africa Company, described the company as a gang of shady financiers, who were running a gambling concern with the Union Jack flying over it.

Cecil Rhodes, he said, had uttered deliberate falsehoods, basely deceiving Gov. Robinson, and had, when Prime Minister of Cape Colony, disgraced and dishonored the high tradition that British Ministers did not make money from their positions.

Mr. Labouchere concluded by declaring that he regretted the decision of Mr. Chamberlain, who was fettered by the Cabinet.

The debate was adjourned.

MORE REVELATIONS AT PRETORIA.

A Draft by Cecil Rhodes's Brother on the Chartered Company.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria giving further telegrams connected with the reform movement in Johannesburg from October to December, but they contain nothing that is more striking than was contained in the cipher telegrams recently published. One dispatch refers to Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, drawing a draft of £17,000 on the British South Africa Company on Dec. 29.

Dr. Harris, Secretary of the company at Cape Town, telegraphed to Dr. Jameson at Pitsani, Dec. 28, saying:

"It is all right, if you will only wait. Capt. Heany comes to you from Col. Rhodes to-day."

The Times also publishes extracts from Major White's notebook, which, however, it does not verify. An entry Nov. 20 summarizes a dispatch from Col. Rhodes announcing the co-operation of a number of wealthy persons in the movement, and adding that all the arrangements for the entire new Government must be placed in the hands of Cecil Rhodes. Other entries relate to the preparation and payment of troops. An entry Dec. 29 says: "Received a dispatch from Cecil Rhodes to move immediately on Johannesburg."

Chartered Company's Complicity.

LONDON, May 8.—The morning papers will give prominence to two stories of impending revelations at Pretoria of the Transvaal troubles. They seem to be a rehash of the evidence given early in the trial of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee. The Volksstem, according to the stories, discovered that the British South Africa Company paid £70,000 in connection with the raid into the Transvaal and intended to start a revolution.

Reformers' Proposed Government.

BERLIN, May 8.—The Neueste Nachrichten forestalls that President Krüger will publish a proclamation, in which he will state that in the event of the success of the revolutionary movement in Johannesburg Charles Leonard was to be President in the new government, Lionel Phillips Secretary of State, and John Hays Hammond Attorney General.

Opposition to Cecil Rhodes and Belt.

LONDON, May 8.—It is said upon official authority that certain members of the Board of Directors of the British South Africa Company insist upon the acceptance of the resignations of Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit from all connection with the company, otherwise they themselves will resign. The Duke of Fife did not attend the recent meeting of the Board of Directors.

Bulawayo and Chartered Company.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to The Globe from Bulawayo says that serious friction exists between the inhabitants of that town and the management of the British South Africa Company. Earl Grey, the Administrator of the British South Africa Company, in an address to the troopers, promised that the Chartered Company would compensate them for the personal losses which they had incurred through the recent troubles.

A COURT-MARTIAL IN HAVANA.

Consul General Williams Protests in Favor of the Competitor.

HAVANA, May 8.—At 8 o'clock this morning a court-martial opened at the Arsenal here for the trial of the men who were captured by a Spanish warship on the alleged filibustering schooner Competitor, belonging in Key West. The prisoners were Alfredo Laborde, born in New-Orleans; Owen Milton of Kansas, William Kinlea, an Englishman, and Elias Bedia and Teodoro Maza, both Cubans. Capt. Ruiz acted as President of the court, which consisted of nine other military and naval officers. All of the accused pleaded not guilty.

Several of the witnesses admitted that when the men were captured they were not armed, and offered no resistance. Despite this fact, however, the Prosecutor, Lieut. Suarez, asked the court-martial to convict the prisoners of filibustering and to impose the death sentence upon all of them.

Counsel for the defense made a long review of the evidence, and demanded the acquittal of Maza. He argued eloquently against the others being sentenced to death, and declared that the evidence showed that mercy should be extended to them.

The court-martial has as yet rendered no judgment. It is said that its findings will be submitted for approval to the Government at Madrid.

During the course of the proceedings a letter was read from the American Consul General, Ramon O. Williams, protesting against the trial. Mr. Williams abstained from attending the court-martial.

SPANISH VICTORIES CONFUSED.

Official Reports in Madrid and Havana Varied in Details.

MADRID, May 8.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that Gen. Serrano has defeated Maceo's forces near Candelaria after five hours' fighting. The Spaniards lost seven killed and twenty-six wounded. No other details are given.

The dispatch adds that Col. Tejedo has defeated José Maceo in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The rebels suffered severe losses. The Spaniards lost four killed and fourteen wounded.

HAVANA, May 8.—Gen. Linares reports that his command has succeeded in dislodging the forces of José Maceo from the intrenched camp occupied by them in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. In the fighting that took place before the rebels retreated, seventeen of the insurgents were killed. The troops, according to the report, lost only two killed and seven wounded.

Another official report issued to-day says that the combined forces of Gens. Altamira and Inclan have driven the rebels under Antonio Maceo into a different position in the hills at Guaramaya, near Bahia Honda, Province of Pinar del Rio. The report makes no mention of any rebel loss, but states that the Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-five wounded. Among the latter are one Captain and two Lieutenants.

The rebel bands of Regino and Alfonso have burned about sixty houses in the town of Lagunillas, Province of Matanzas.

STEAMER BERMUDA AT TRUJILLO.

Arms and Ammunition Believed to Have Been Safely Landed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Word was received here this afternoon of the arrival at Trujillo of the steamer Bermuda. She merely touched there, and then cleared for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where she is expected to drop anchor in the course of a day or so.

The Bermuda, after clearing from Philadelphia, sailed from Jacksonville, Fla., April 28, presumably with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. Her arrival at Trujillo indicates that she escaped from the Spanish war vessel which it was reported recently chased her. It is believed that the arms and ammunition were safely landed.

KASSALA IS TO BE RETAINED.

Adigrat Abandoned, Troops to be Recalled, and Erythrea Fortified.

ROME, May 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Government announced that Kassala would be retained. It was added that it was to Italy's interest concurrently to fulfill the claims of Great Britain friendship.

Adigrat, having been relieved, would be abandoned. The ransom of the Italian prisoners held by the Abyssinians would be negotiated with King Menelek. Twelve battalions of troops now in Abyssinia would be recalled on Gen. Baldissera's advice.

The Government repudiated the idea of abandoning Erythrea. It would fortify the frontier and construct roads and a railway in the colony.

The statement which was read by the Duke of Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, implied that Kassala would be held only temporarily.

Fillibusters from Jamaica Landed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 8.—Cuban residents here have received advices announcing the safe arrival in Cuba of an expedition in aid of the insurgents, which recently left this island. The vessel conveying the expedition was chased by a Spanish cruiser and compelled to land her men and cargo in the vicinity of an encampment of Government troops, which, however, was avoided by a flank movement.

Pope Leo Profoundly Grieved.

LONDON, May 8.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent telegraphs that the Pope was profoundly grieved when he heard of the death of Cardinal Galimberti, Prefect of the Pontifical Archives.

When informed of the Cardinal's demise by Dr. Lapponi his Holiness wept and exclaimed, "God wills that I should survive my most devoted friends."

Persia's Shah Going to His Capital.

LONDON, May 8.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Tabreez saying that the new Shah, Mazaffer-ed-Deen, is making preparations to start from that city for Teheran, the capital, in two weeks. He will be accompanied by the British and Russian Consuls, 8,000 Persian infantry and 3,000 cavalry.

Britain and Lothaire's Acquittal.

BRUSSELS, May 8.—Le Soir says that Great Britain will appeal to the Superior Court in Brussels against the decision given by the court at Boma, Congo Free State, acquitting Capt. Lothaire of the murder of the English trader Stokes, who was hanged by order of Capt. Lothaire.

Extradition of Diamond Robbers.

LONDON, May 8.—The court has ordered the extradition to America of William Turner and William R. Dunlop, the Burden diamond robbers.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The Yorktown has sailed from Woo-Sung for Chemulpo, Corea. The Olympia, Detroit, and Machias have sailed from Woo-Sung for Che-Foo, China.

—The United States cruiser Minneapolis has sailed from Southampton for Copenhagen.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Paris, Passow, Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Sighted off Fire Island at 1 A. M., May 9.

GATHERING OF FINE SHIPS

WILL BE AN IMPOSING SIGHT AT THE STATEN ISLAND ANCHORAGE.

Array of Uncle Sam's War Vessels That Will Greet Travelers at the Gateway of the Continent—The Fleet of Twelve American-Built Boats That Will Be Finally Assembled—What Officers Say of the Places for the Squadron.

An object lesson so large that one who runs may read will be exhibited in that part of the upper bay known as the Staten Island naval anchorage before many days have elapsed. Visitors from foreign shores will see anchored there the finest collection of warships ever assembled under the American flag, a fleet as formidable as Great Britain's Channel squadron, and far more efficient than the powerful fleet of armor-clads which subdued Alexandria.

American tourists Europe-bound may feel a thrill of pride when they look upon the array of warships the liners pass in review when going out or coming into port. They will know that these superb engines of war were fashioned by American shipwrights and built of American steel.

The officers of the flagship New-York yesterday explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that when Admiral Bunce suggested that the base of operations be changed from Hampton Roads to New-York, the advantages of anchoring the fleet at the gateway of the continent, where it could be seen by all who come and go, had much to do in influencing the Secretary's decision to order the change. There were many other advantages, but this was said to be the main reason for the shift of base.

The New-York and the Raleigh were the first to arrive at the new anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. These two arrived Thursday from Hampton Roads and were joined yesterday by the cruisers Cincinnati and Montgomery. From the flagship's officers it was learned that the ram Katahdin, now at the New-York Navy Yard, will be the next vessel to join the fleet. She will take her place in line next Friday. The commanders of the Newark and of the Indiana have reported to Admiral Bunce that their vessels will be ready for sea May 22. Both ships are under orders to join the flagship not later than May 25. The monitor Terror will steam down the river to the rendezvous some time during the coming week.

Capt. Crowninshield of the Maine has officially reported that his vessel will be ready for sea in ten days. The Columbia, which was slightly damaged recently in collision with the Wyanoke, is having some of her injured plates repaired. She will appear off Tompkinsville as soon as the repairs have been completed, which will be within a week or two.

The battleship Texas is in dry dock at Norfolk and may report early in June. The new battleship Massachusetts, which has just completed her official trial trip, will be added to the imposing array as soon as her trial data have been worked out and the inspection board has completed its labors.

The fleet, when finally assembled, will consist of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, the armored cruisers New-York and Maine, the monumental destroyer Columbia, the ram Katahdin, the double-turreted monitor Terror, and the cruisers Cincinnati, Newark, Montgomery, and Raleigh. Twelve fine ships in all! Acting Rear Admiral Bunce should feel proud of his command.

If is that officer's intention to take his fleet to sea four days out of every ten for battery practice and manoeuvres. He expects to be ordered to Newport when the War College is in session to work in connection with that body and to demonstrate in practice some of the theories of warfare which will be evolved. The torpedo boats Cushing and Ericsson will be attached to the fleet on arrival there. These will accompany the fleet upon its return to New-York and will be used as dispatch boats then.

Such are the plans for the fleet. These may be interrupted at any time by foreign complications, and a totally different programme may have to be worked out.

While not anticipating any international trouble, the Commander in Chief has deemed it advisable to keep his fleet ready for instant service whenever called on. Every commanding officer has received orders to keep his vessel constantly coaled and with the full regulation supply of stores and ammunition on board. It was a boast made by an officer of the flagship yesterday that any vessel of the fleet, or the entire body would be able to trip anchor and start on a voyage to any part of the world within two hours after the reception of orders to go.

TO REHABILITATE WARSHIPS.

Two Recommendations Under Consideration by Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Herbert has under consideration a report from the Naval Board on Construction concerning the rehabilitation of the cruiser Atlanta. The plan of the board provides for new boilers and machinery that will give the vessel a speed of 16 knots and a horse power of 4,000, and the substitution of twin for the present single screw. Her speed as developed on the official trial was 15 knots and the horse power 3,300. If the plan is carried out, the traveling range of the Atlanta will be increased about 2,000 miles, gained through additional coal-carrying capacity. No change in the batteries of the vessel is contemplated.

If a report made to Secretary Herbert by the Naval Board on Construction is adopted the United States ship Ranger, built nearly a quarter of a century ago, by John Roach, at Chester, Penn., will be made into practically a new vessel. The scheme contemplates a thorough overhauling of the Ranger's machinery, the construction of a light spar deck, and other changes that will cost about $100,000. New modern batteries, not included within the amount given, are also recommended by the board.

A Bicycle Rider Runs into a Horse.

John Millett, a butler at 846 Fifth Avenue, was badly injured about 9:30 o'clock last night while attempting to cross the West Drive in Central Park, near the Arsenal, in front of a cab driven by James Guisen of 14 West Forty-fourth Street. He was riding a bicycle at the time, and the forward wheel struck the horse. Millett was thrown to the ground and struck on the back of his head, receiving severe scalp wounds. Dr. Edmund Carleton of 55 West Forty-sixth Street was in the cab, and he attended to Millett until the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. The cab driver was arrested, but was discharged when it became clear that Millett was to blame for the accident. City Magistrate Deuel was riding his bicycle by the spot when the accident happened.

Runaway Horses in Broadway.

Two horses attached to a coupé which had been left standing in front of Abbey's Theatre by Timothy Ryan, a coachman for Farley Brothers of 19 East Twenty-second Street, ran away early last night, and in their flight down Broadway they overturned a hansom and threw James Shields to the ground. Then they tried to cross the street near Twenty-sixth Street in front of a cable car. The coupé was struck by the car and demolished, and the astonished horses came to a standstill. Several persons had narrow escapes from being run down before the horses were caught.

Will Coin Double Eagles.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 8.—The presses at the United States Mint in this city, which have been stamping silver dollars and subsidiary coin for two months, will shortly also begin turning out double eagles. Gold bars to the value of $2,000,000 are stored in the mint, and all of this will be coined prior to the annual shut-down, which will take place June 30 and last for two weeks. The coinage of silver dollars and the subsidiary coin, however, will not be stopped altogether, the order to coin them not having been rescinded.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—2:40 A. M.—96 Charles Street, A. Franklin, owner; damage, $100.

—11:20 A. M.—36 Pine Street, David Thane, restaurant; damage, $100.

—2:45 P. M.—36 Pine Street, David Thane, restaurant; damage slight.

—7 P. M.—108 Clinton Place, Mrs. Annie Repaux, dwelling; damage, $900.

—7 P. M.—33 Forsyth Street, Auguste Lebendiger, tenement; damage trifling.

—8:20 P. M.—231 East Sixty-ninth Street, unoccupied tenement; damage, none.

—9:10 P. M.—50 Ann Street, Adolph Normandeau; damage, $500.

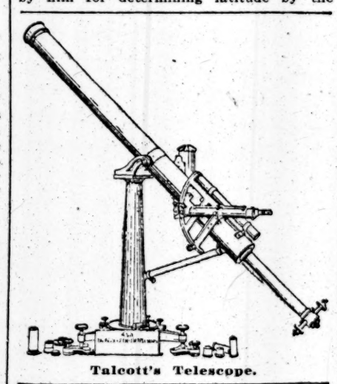
—9:20 P. M.—1,412 Second Avenue, Mary Hanley, tenement; damage, $30.

THE ZENITH—TELESCOPE.

Instrument Constructed by Capt. Andrew Talcott.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., May 9.—Among the photographs of historical instruments which have been sent to the Industrial Exposition in Berlin is that of the Talcott zenith telescope, which attracts a great deal of interest in the Post Museum here. It has been forwarded to Berlin at the request of the managers of the astronomical congress connected with the exposition.

The instrument is the original one, made upon the designs of the late Capt. Andrew Talcott, United State Engineers, and used by him for determining latitude by the



Talcott's Telescope.

Talcott method, which was invented in 1834 and has long been recognized as the most accurate method for the purpose known to astronomers.

The method was invented by Capt. Talcott while he was engaged upon a survey of the boundary between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan. This boundary being an east and west line, called for a very accurate determination of latitude, for which purpose this method was admirably suited.

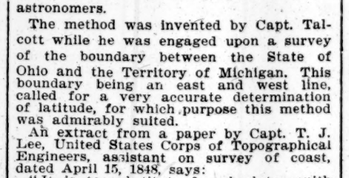
An extract from a paper by Capt. T. J. Lee, United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, assistant on survey of coast, dated April 15, 1848, says:

"It is to substitute for absolute zenith measurements, in the determination of latitude, the differences of meridional zenith distances of two stars on different sides of the zenith, the stars being so selected that this difference may be less than are embraced in the field of view of the telescope, to avoid the necessity of changing the position of the telescope in altitude."

The Franklin Journal of October, 1838, contains some remarks upon the method, and an abstract of results obtained by Prof. Courtnay at Philadelphia.

The same instrument was also used at one of the stations of the Northwestern boundary survey by Lieut. Emory, Topographical Engineers, and in 1846 it was introduced upon the survey of the coast. Heretofore repeating instruments had been used at many of the primary stations, but with such an expense of labor and time that the observers gladly received this substitute—easy and rapid of manipulation and susceptible, for the means employed, of a surprising degree of accuracy.

The Talcott instrument is what is called an achromatic telescope. It is about 42 inches focal length, having at its middle a horizontal axis of 5 inches in length, by which it is attached to the top of a column 18 inches in height and made to move in vertical plane. The column turns upon a vertical axis about an azimuth circle of 6½ inches in diameter, reading to 30 minutes, the whole resting upon three-foot screws, by which this is made truly vertical. There is permanently attached to the tube of the telescope a quadrant of 5½ inches radius, graduated to 20 minutes, which, by means of a vernier, is made to read 30 minutes. The movable arm of this



Micrometer of Talcott's Telescope.

vernier carries a spirit level, by means of which the telescope can be placed at any inclination to the horizon. This level also serves to show the amount of derangement in the inclination of the telescope when the instrument is turned in azimuth. The object glass has an aperture of about 3 inches, and to the eye tube a parallel wire micrometer is attached, having one fixed vertical and two movable horizontal wires.

This original form of instrument has received various modifications during many years of practical application of the method, the object being to secure greater stability, convenience of manipulation, and accuracy, and to increase the range of possible observations toward the zenith, but the principle of the method remains the same.

The Talcott method of determining latitude was adopted in the coast survey in 1846; it was used in the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, and in the survey of the United States west of the one hundredth meridian, and it has now superseded all other methods upon numerous public surveys that require astronomical determination of principal stations.

Spring Music Festivals.

PROVIDENCE, May 8.—The May festival of the Arion Club opened last evening with a fine performance of Berlioz's "La Damnation de Faust," Mme. De Vere-Saplo, Mr. Rieger, and Signor Campanari being the soloists. The festival was concluded with a concert programme to-night. The principal numbers were from "Arminius," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "Barbara Frietchie."

Mme. Nordica was the particular star of the occasion and was supported by Miss Stein. Dr. Clarence B. Davis sang "Cujus Animam." Mr. Ericsson Bushnell was unable to appear, and Mr. F. L. Martin, a local singer, was substituted at short notice.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8.—The eighth annual festival of the Hampden County Musical Association came to an end this evening with an excellent performance of Max Bruch's "Arminius," with Max Heinrich, Miss Carlotta Desvignes, and Barron Berthold. Mr. Berthold took the part of Siegmund to supply the place of H. Evans Williams, who is ill, and learned it almost perfectly in twenty-four hours.

In the afternoon there was a miscellaneous orchestral concert, at which Edmund Severn, Jr., of Springfield conducted his new symphonic poem, "Lancelot and Elaine," which has never before been given, and Arthur Whiting of Boston played his new Fantasie, Opus 11, for piano and orchestra.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington.

—ST. JAMES—Col. James S. Richardson of New-Orleans.

—HOLLAND—United States Senator James McMillan of Tennessee.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Carlos French and John M. Hall of Connecticut.

—HOFFMAN—Judge J. McD. Trimble of Kansas City, and W. B. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.

—METROPOLE—State Senators B. M. Wilcox and H. G. Coggeshall, and Assemblyman G. S. Horton.

—WINDSOR—Judge W. L. Putnam of Maine, and President Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard University.

—CAMBRIDGE—William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Lieut. A. P. Niblack, United States Navy.

—ASTOR HOUSE—Frank W. Roberts, United States Consul at Cape Town, Africa, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Washington.

—ALBEMARLE—John Williams White of Harvard University and Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom of Washington, D. C.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia, ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado, Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, United States Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

Boy Riding Bicycle Killed.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 8.—Thomas Dailey, fifteen years old, was run down by an express wagon while riding his bicycle at 10 o'clock this evening, and instantly killed. The accident occurred on Sanford Avenue, near the corner of Barren Avenue. The driver of the wagon did not stop, and whose wagon it was is not known.

HOMES FOR WORKINGMEN

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION AT A MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

Money That Is Paid for Rent More than Sufficient to Buy Comfortable Dwellings on Installments, and at the Same Time Provide Insurance—Addresses by Carroll D. Wright, R. Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, and Bishop Potter.

"What the wage-earning men of New-York want are cheerful homes—bright, cozy, and comfortable homes," said Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, in opening a mass meeting of workingmen last night in Cooper Union, called to promote better housing for wage-earners.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Seth Low, President of Columbia University; Father A. P. Doyle, Dr. W. H. Tolman, and a few ladies graced the platform. Bishop Potter arrived late from a confirmation in West Farms, and spoke briefly.

The meeting was called under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and other organized labor parties in New-York, and on the programmes apppeared in large letters:

WORKINGMEN ATTENTION!!

Let every workingman who would like to see model tenements, single flats, and comfortable suburban homes brought within the reach of the masses of New-York City, at fair rentals and moderate profits, come and hear how such things are to be done. Capital asks only 5 per cent.

HOW TO BUY HOMES AND HAVE YOUR LIFE INSURED FOR ABOUT WHAT YOU NOW PAY FOR RENT.

The present movement is absolutely genuine, and is by far the most promising project which has ever been attempted in New-York. The plan is for the advantage of labor, and should be supported.

The names of the speakers are enough to show that the work of the IMPROVED HOUSING COUNCIL is genuine.

LABOR WILL NEVER HAVE A BETTER CHANCE TO APPROVE A GOOD MEASURE.

Mr. Wright presided over the meeting. He thanked the committee for asking him to come.

"Homes interest me very much," he said in opening the meeting. "The old song says, as we all know, 'Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'" At this point, the chair on which Dr. Rainsford sat gave a loud and ominous crack. Father Doyle handed another and a stronger chair to him, and the two clergymen exchanged smiles. This question of homes, said the speaker, meant the settlement of the saloon question for one thing.

"This crusade embraces all others and means more to this great community than any other I know of," said Mr. Wright, "but it must have the cordial support of the workingmen to make it successful."

R. Fulton Cutting said success in the enterprise could not be hoped for unless the workingmen co-operated.

"I suppose," he said, "there's not a man in this audience who does not rent a room and pay too much for what he gets."

"Sure!" cried a voice from the back of the hall.

Mr. Cutting said the spirit of humanity, deeper and broader than patriotism or civic pride, demanded that something should be done for the better housing of the poor. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

"Capital is a tremendous power; organized labor is a tremendous power. But who shall describe the potentiality when these two are harnessed together to the same chariot?" he said.

Mr. Cutting said no capitalist who took up their scheme for better housing would get more than 5 per cent. for his money.

Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who has made a long and practical study of social problems of labor, spoke next, treating the business aspect of the subject. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

"We desire to do nothing to reduce what you facetiously earn, for it is often feared," he said, "that reduced and cheaper rents may mean reduced earnings."

Prof. Gould dilated upon the benefits of buying homes on the installment plan, with life insurance at the same time, so that at the death of the husband and father the house would go to the wife and family.

"This is no scheme of philanthropy or charity," he said, "it is a business scheme and will return 5 per cent. I am sure there is no laboring man in the house to-night who would begrudge to the capitalist a moderate return for his money when it is invested in social improvements of this proposed kind."

The speaker said there would be different types of cottages, detached dwellings, and model tenements, according to the income of the men. The payment of the first installment entitled the family on the death of the wage earner to the home free and unincumbered. The speaker told the audience that a house and lot worth $1,320 could be paid for in ten years by $13.75 a month, 10 per cent. having been deposited as a guarantee, and a house and lot valued at $1,850 could be paid for in twenty years at the rate of $12.75 a month. These figures aroused considerable enthusiasm.

"I wish there were more of you here to-night to hear what we have to say," said Prof. Gould.

This plan, the speaker said, was not chimerical. It was in practical operation in Belgium and other countries of Europe.

Bishop Potter said: "The success of the movement, for which I thank God, depends on two things—the faith of those who take part in it in one another and patience and determination with which they go to work. We are not going to accomplish this reform in an hour or a day, nor are we going to awaken the sense of responsibility in New-York capitalists to-morrow or next week.

"The faithlessness of the capitalists must be converted, and business men must be persuaded that the scheme is on a sound financial basis."

James Fitzgerald offered the following resolution, which was adopted, with two dissentient voices:

Resolved, That this meeting, having heard from the speakers the explanations of the projects of the Improved Housing Council, approve them, and recommend the cordial co-operation of the wage earners of New-York City in its operation.

A young man in the audience got up and objected.

"There are lots of us who don't agree with that resolution," he said. "We think 5 per cent. is entirely too much for such excellent security."

He voted against the adoption of the resolution.

Seth Low and Father Doyle also spoke.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. Henry Morris.

Gen. Henry Morris, a veteran of the war of 1812, yesterday died at his residence, in Port Chester. He was one of the last four original members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, of which he became a member in 1820. His last official act was to address a communication to the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, commandant of this organization, on the occasion of its annual meeting in the Governors' Room, City Hall, last Jan. 8.

Gen. Morris was born in this city March 29, 1801. He was the son of Nicholas Morris, an old New-York merchant. At Greenwich Village, now a part of this city, Sept. 3, 1814, he volunteered in the United States service as a private in Capt. James Breath's company of the New-York Battalion of Sea Fencibles, under Major P. Fowler, and served in the defense of New-York Harbor when an attack was expected from the British blockading fleet, and in Block House No. 3, on Long Island, until honorably discharged with his company at the City of New-York Jan. 3, 1815.

Gen. Morris for many years, and until within the last six years, was always a familiar figure at the Evacuation Day and Fourth of July parades of the Veteran Corps to raise the flag, and at its reunion dinners.

Obituary Notes.

—Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A. M., died in Philadelphia Thursday, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Nisbet was a prominent figure in Masonic circles in Pennsylvania. He had been in the fraternity for forty-five years.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DUNHAM, N. H., May 8.—Fire started in a hay mow at J. W. Burnham's livery stable, at 7 o'clock this morning, and burned the barns of the historic Oyster River House, and two stores belonging to the William P. Frost estate. Burnham's loss is about $8,000. The Frost estate loses $3,000.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 8.—J. A. Stillman's cottage, one of a cluster of Summer residences near the Storm King Clubhouse, Cornwall, was burned this morning. It was unoccupied, and cause of fire is not known. The loss is $6,000.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Fanny Lampman Says the Boy with Her Is Her Son.

Fanny Lampman, who is said by the police to be known also by the names McGee, Haig, and Goodall, was arrested on Thursday at 446 West Twenty-sixth Street on the charge of abducting the grandson of Mrs. Goodall of Vassar, Mich.

The arrest was made at the request of Marshal John Rough of Negaunce, Mich. The abduction is said to have taken place two years ago. The boy is now eight years old, and is named Eddie. The woman says he is her son, but he declares that she stole him from his home. She traveled about this country with him, he said, and took him to Scotland, and then back to New-York.

The woman asserted vehemently that the boy is her son. She said she left the boy with her mother, Mrs. Goodall, but she took the child away from her two years ago. She will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court to-day.

American Medical Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 8.—The American Medical Association to-day elected Dr. Nicholas Senn of Illinois President. Secretary Atkinson was re-elected. Other officers elected were: First Vice President—George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice President—Dr. Edmond Souchow of Louisiana; Third Vice President—Dr. D. J. Thomas of Pennsylvania; Fourth Vice President—Dr. W. F. Westmoreland of Georgia; Treasurer—H. P. Newman; Assistant Secretary—Dr. L. F. Sneidman of Pennsylvania; Librarian—Dr. George W. Webster of Illinois; Chairman of Committee of Arrangements—Dr. H. A. Hare of Pennsylvania; Trustee, (to fill vacancy)—Dr. G. C. Savage of Tennessee; Trustee—Dr. E. E. Montgomery and Dr. J. M. Matthews, Kentucky, and Dr. A. L. Reed, Ohio; Judicial Council—Dr. George W. Stoner of the United States Marine Hospital Service, or C. W. Foster of Maine, Dr. J. McF. Gaston of Georgia, Dr. I. N. Snimby of New-Jersey, and Dr. H. Brown and Dr. X. C. Scott of Ohio.

School Teacher's Sudden Death.

Peter Morrow, forty-seven years old, of 736 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, a school teacher, died last night at 10 o'clock, in Robenstein's Garden, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue. Morrow spent the afternoon and evening in the garden. He was an old friend of Robenstein's. The doctors say that heart disease was the cause of his death.

The Woodford Prize Contest.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 8.—The Woodford prize contest in oratory was won to-night by Charles Henry Rammelkamp of South Orange, N. J. His subject was "Truth and Dogma—the Irrepressible Conflict in Massachusetts."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Diamond Cluster Rings.

Opal and six diamonds $12. Other bargains. EUGENE MARX, 26 Cortlandt St., Room 103.

DIED.

BACON.—Entered into rest, May 7, aged 74, after a most useful life, the Rev. William Allen Bacon.

Funeral services 4:15 Sunday afternoon, May 10, at West Farms Baptist Church. All friends invited. Interment at Ludlow, Vt., at convenience of family.

San Francisco, Albany, and Ludlow papers please copy.

BROOKS.—On Friday, May 8, in this city, after a long illness, Clarence, son of the late Elisha Brooks.

Funeral private.

BUSHNELL.—At the San Remo Hotel, Cornelius S. Bushnell, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, May 6, 1896.

Funeral services will be held in the Dwight Place Church, New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HUTCHINSON.—At her residence, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 5, 1896, Agnes, wife of Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson, Esq., and daughter of the late George Mifflin Wharton, Esq., and Maria Markoe.

Funeral services at St. James Church, 22d and Walnut Sts., on Saturday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

LANE.—Charles C. Griswold, on Thursday, May 7, at 640 Madison Av., younger son of Elizabeth D. G. Lane and the late William Griswold Lane.

Funeral services at Blackhall, Conn., Sunday, May 10, at 2 P. M.

MESEROLE.—In this city on Friday, May 8, at the Sherman Square Hotel, Nicholas Wyckoff Meserole.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'NEIL.—On May 8, 1896, Adeline W. O'Neil, widow of the late John O'Neil.

Funeral services at 8 P. M., Saturday, May 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, Francis D. Jackson, 79 West 92d St., New-York. Interment at Rome, N. Y.

PUFFER.—In Brooklyn, May 8, 1896, Charlotte Rawson, widow of George S. Puffer, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 257 Steuben St., Sunday, May 10, at 3 o'clock.

REED.—Friday morning, May 8, 1896, William W. Reed, in his 53d year.

Funeral service at his late residence, Glenclu Valley Cottage, New-York, Sunday, the 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Train leaves foot West 42d St. at 1

THE MONEY MRS. FLEMING'S

A DECISION AS TO THE REMAINDER OF HER FATHER'S ESTATE.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an Opinion Written by Justice Barrett, Declares that Her Indictment for the Murder of Her Mother Does Not Bar Her from Receiving the Money Before Her Trial.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday declaring that Mrs. Alice Almont Livingston Fleming is entitled to certain money under the will of her father, although she is under indictment for the murder of her mother, upon whose death her inheritance depended.

When Robert Swift Livingston died he left a will devising to his wife, Evelina Matilda Livingston, a life interest in certain real estate, with a remainder to the issue of himself and his wife. Mrs. Livingston afterward married Henry H. Bliss, and Mary Alice Almont Livingston, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, married Edward Fleming.

Mrs. Bliss died on Aug. 30, 1895, from the effects of poison. Mrs. Fleming was suspected of having administered the poison, and the Grand Jury indicted her for murder. She is now in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Under a judgment obtained against Robert Swift Livingston's estate on May 24, 1870, the property was sold by a referee, and $25,059.05 of the proceeds is now in the hands of the City Chamberlain "to be distributed at the death of Evelina M. Bliss." There is a further sum of nearly $60,000 subject to the same provisions.

After Mrs. Bliss's death Mrs. Fleming applied for the money. Relatives of Mrs. Livingston interposed objections to her receiving it on the ground that she was not entitled to benefit by a crime she had committed. The matter was referred by the Supreme Court to Lawrence Godkin as referee, and Mr. Godkin decided that she was not entitled to the money until she was acquitted of the charge of murder. Justice Pryor, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, approved the finding of the referee, and an appeal was taken.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed this decision and granted Mrs. Fleming's application for the money. In the decision, written by Justice Barrett, and concurred in by all the Justices, the Court says:

The only ground upon which the application was contested was that an indictment had been found against the petitioner for the murder of her mother. A conviction upon the indictment would not be legal proof of the fact of the murder. The respondents here would not be bound by an acquittal there. The converse must be true. If, then, a conviction would not be binding, what shall be said of an indictment which is but an accusation? It is not permitted even to discredit a witness by resting on cross-examination that he has been indicted. It seems quite clear, then, upon the record, that no legal obstacle stands between the petitioner and enjoyment of that to which she has the legal right.

The learned Judge of the court below concedes this, but denies the right to immediate enjoyment only because the petitioner's acquittal on this proceeding might prejudice the people upon the trial of the indictment. That, however, is but a vague apprehension. The proceedings here would be inadmissible upon the criminal trial. Where, then, the prejudice? Surely not that the utterances of the jury in the criminal action may bear of the civil proceeding and possibly be affected by the result. That is too unlikely and too remote to justify the withholding of an undoubted property right. The courts are not to grant or deny civil rights upon a balancing of expediencies.

The petitioner's application should be granted or denied upon the facts properly before the court in this proceeding—upon the pleadings and proofs of the parties. The court should not deny justice to the parties immediately before it upon the notion that the public good may be promoted by its temporary refusal to proceed according to law.

This woman comes and asks for what in law is her own. The answer is, "You have been accused of murder." Upon that the court dismisses her from its presence until she shall have secured an acquittal. In our judgment this was a denial of the justice to which, upon the record, she was entitled.

The order should be reversed and the application granted.

Mrs. Fleming was seen in the Tombs soon after the decision of the court. When the points of the decision were given to her, she clasped her hands and laughed like a child. Then she became serious and said:

Of course, I am glad to hear of the decision in my favor, and I thank the Court very much. It was not my intention to make application for the money at this time, but my lawyers said I would need money for my defense, for, although I am innocent, there will be a hard attempt made to convict me. It takes money, you know, to summon witnesses and make out papers, &c.

Yes, I am very glad to get the news and the money.

Mrs. Fleming did not seem to have suffered in health by her long confinement in the Tombs.

ARBOR DAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Exercises in Which the Pupils of the City Took Part.

Arbor Day was celebrated yesterday in all the public schools in this city, and from every school building the American flag waved.

State Superintendent of Public Schools Charles R. Skinner had prepared a uniform programme for the day. A fac simile of an autograph letter by Gov. Morton formed the introduction to the programme. In the letter the Governor says: "Beautifying school and home grounds with trees emphasizes obedience to that higher law which adorns character and life with whatever is pure, noble, and of good report."

Schoolrooms were everywhere decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were hung with flowers.

The exercises, which began at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, opened in all the schools with a hymn. Recitations and addresses from the pupils followed. The addresses told about the planting of trees and the history of Arbor Day, which yesterday was celebrated for the eighth year.

Particular attention was paid to the Stars and Stripes, and the teachers explained to the pupils its origin and history. The children of the schools in the neighborhood of Central Park were taken to the Park, and they examined for themselves the trees and the shrubs and the flowers. In some school grounds trees were planted by the children.

In the down-town schools in the tenement districts the pupils could do no planting. It was pleasing, however, to see the boys and girls carrying bunches of flowers to school.

QUEER LETTER TO POLICE BOARD.

"W. M. Hicks" Complains of Police and Church Persecution.

The Police Commissioners received yesterday a rambling and, in places, incoherent letter signed "W. M. Hicks," written on the letterheads of Grace House. The writer announced at the outset that he did not wish "to bring the city authorities, or even the Metropolitan Pie Baking Company, into a matter which they could not understand, and with which Bishop Potter and the Episcopal Church, which induced me to come here, alone have to do." In another place, the letter refers to "police persecution." It continues:

The circumstances are these: Bishop Potter encouraged me to expect work as a clergyman. I had to go to a respectable house. All the rich laity knew me by name. Dr. Houghton wanted me to go to a house advertised as a place for artists, teachers, and "aged and infirm persons." He offered me no adequate means for any time nor promise for the future, and I said that without luggage I could not go permanently to a house suitable for a clergyman, unless known to some one of standing who would support me.

Reference is made to his having been accused by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of having used the latter's name as a reference. "Mr. Hicks" also says that he is "again on the streets" and is "the sport of the police as a clergyman of the Church of England." It is thought that the man is insane.

HAS HAD A BUSY YEAR.

Work of the Charity Organization Society in 1895.

The Charity Organization Society has had a very busy year. The society has worked as usual through its eleven district committees, which cover all of Manhattan Island and nearly all of the well-settled parts of the annexed territory. During the year these committees dealt with over 5,000 cases of poverty.

They investigated for other organizations and for private persons over 600 cases. The Friendly Visitors had under treatment each month an average of 125 cases. The society's district committees placed in charge of churches or societies during the year 787 persons, and in hospitals and institutions 201 persons. They procured relief from private sources in more than 1,200 instances, and in nearly twice as many instances relief from churches or societies, but in only 51 cases from the Department of Charities. They procured permanent work for over 300 persons, and temporary work they secured nearly 1,500 times, while transportation to other places was obtained for 124 persons. More than 3,000 woodyard tickets as labor tests and more than 800 workroom tickets were given out to persons seeking or needing employment, and nearly 200 other persons found work at the society's laundry, where women are trained to be expert laundresses. The agents and their assistants made about 20,000 visits, and the Friendly Visitors and the committees themselves more than 5,000. About 5,000 calls were made at the district offices by persons who wished to consult with the agents, and more than 12,000 calls were made at the offices by applicants, while over 10,000 letters were written to or in behalf of families and individuals on the society's records.

The committees met over 600 times, and at one time there were 72 Friendly Visitors working for the society among the poor, while the number of churches, societies, &c., with which it was co-operating averaged 144 per month.

Not only has all this work been carried on in the regular lines by the districts, but the fresh-air work has likewise attained great magnitude. The Tribune Fresh Air Fund principally provided the transportation to and fro and provided helpers to have charge of some of the parties while in transit and a physician to examine the children before going. The Charity Organization Society selects the children and sees that they are in proper order to go, which involves much work. In the Summer of 1895 the district agents, aided by the fund, selected, prepared, and dispatched to the country for vacations of considerable length 528 children, including 210 Catholic children sent to Roman Catholic hosts procured in the country by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and 4,396 children were sent for day excursions.

These figures represent only the work of the districts. A great body of work is carried on at the same time through the Registration Bureau. That bureau investigated in 1895 more than 4,000 cases. About one-half of the cases were dealt with and closed without being sent to the districts for further consideration and treatment. The investigating agents in this work made more than 22,000 visits. The amount of travel this requires may be gathered from the fact that over $600 was spent by the agents for carfare. The bureau sent out over 5,000 reports during the year, and received over 10,000 reports.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The American Electrician Company of New-York City; to edit and publish magazines, newspapers, and books, and deal in electrical appliances; capital, $50,000. Directors—Emmett L. Powers of Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Weaver of New-York, Elmer E. Wood of Brooklyn, Edward Caldwell of Plainfield, N. J., and C. E. Whittlesley of Madison, N. J.

—The Association of Officers of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the protection of mutual interests, the securing of just laws affecting firemen, and for the protection of the Fire Department Pension Fund. Directors—John J. Burns, Daniel Bradley, Isaac Fisher, Robert R. Farrell, and Thomas Lally of New-York City.

—The Amsterdam Automatic Telephone Company, to connect towns in Montgomery County by telephone from Amsterdam, N. Y.; capital, $15,000. Directors—Willis Wendell and John K. Stewart of Amsterdam and George F. Purdy of Brooklyn.

—The Vitascope Company of New-York City, to deal in vitascopes, kinetoscopes, phonographs, and similar machines; capital, $60,000. Directors—Norman C. Raff, Frank B. Gammon, and James H. White of Brooklyn.

—The Sentinel Publishing Company of Mount Vernon; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. F. Brush, C. W. Yeomans, H. C. Fordham, George W. Perkins, and others of Mount Vernon.

—The Bliss Water Supply Company of Pike, Wyoming County; capital, $9,500. Directors—J. R. Cowan of Hobart, E. C. Perry of Dunkirk, G. S. Van Gorder of Pike, and others.

—The Woman's Sunshine Publishing Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—N. A. Hayes H. C. Schuetz, A. A. Hageman, and W. W. Blackburn of Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 8—S P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in northern portion, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair, but cloudy during a portion of the day, warmer, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair and warmer, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, possibly showers on the coast, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, possibly local thunderstorms in extreme northern portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, clearing, slightly warmer, westerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, westerly winds, cooler in northern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair in eastern, probably local thunderstorms in western portion, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, and KENTUCKY, fair, continued warm, easterly to southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

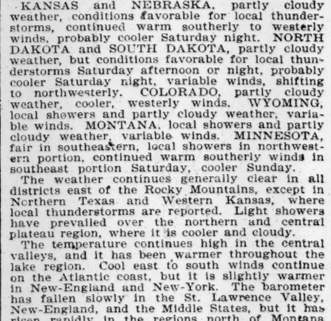
WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, continued warm, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, continued warm weather, light to fresh southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh southerly winds, cooler in extreme northern portion. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally fair and continued warm southerly winds.

KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, conditions favorable for local thunderstorms, continued warm southerly to westerly winds, probably cooler Saturday night. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, but conditions favorable for local thunderstorms Saturday afternoon or night, probably cooler Saturday night, variable winds, shifting to northwesterly. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, cooler, westerly winds. WYOMING, local showers and partly cloudy weather, variable winds. MONTANA, local showers and partly cloudy weather, variable winds. MINNESOTA, fair in southeastern, local showers in northwestern portion, continued warm southerly winds in southeast portion Saturday, cooler Sunday.

The weather continues generally clear in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in Northern Texas and Western Kansas, where local thunderstorms are reported. Light showers have prevailed over the northern and central plateau region, where it is cooler and cloudy.

The temperature continues high in the central valleys, and it has been warmer throughout the lake region. Cool east to south winds continue on the Atlantic coast, but it is slightly warmer in New-England and New-York. The barometer has fallen slowly in the St. Lawrence Valley, New-England, and the Middle States, but it has risen rapidly in the regions north of Montana and Dakota. The area of low pressure, which will be central over the Dakotas this morning, has remained about stationary, and only slight changes in pressure have occurred in the regions south of the Missouri Valley and in the Southern States.

The weather will continue generally fair and warm throughout the central valleys and the lake regions, and it will be generally fair and slightly warmer on the Atlantic coast.



From Punch.

Like, and Yet Unlike.

Photographer—I think this is an excellent portrait of your wife.

Mr. Smallweed—I don't know—sort of repose about the mouth that somehow doesn't seem right.

TIGHT FITS AT RACING

CLOSE FINISHES MAKE EXCITING SPORT AT THE AQUEDUCT TRACK.

Tenderness Beat The Native Out by a Nose and There Was Little Wider Margin Between Balmaghie, Royal H., and Lady Greenway in the Second Race—Arthur K.'s Victory, Due Chiefly to Doggett, Was Also Another Close Thing.

If hot, hard finishes, with a wild rush and drive and then a bit of suspense until the number of the winner has been hoisted on the telegraph board are what lovers of horse racing are looking for, they will be able to find all they want of that sort of thing at the Aqueduct track. There have already been more of these finishes at the meeting there this week than are usual at meetings of fifteen or twenty days, such as are generally had at the big tracks hereabouts. In the first two races run yesterday afternoon there were struggles of this sort that set the crowd to yelling, and a lot of malcontents who had bet on the wrong horse to grumbling because the judge did not stretch a point in their favor and give the race to the horse they were betting on or against.

Tenderness and The Native were the pair that caused all the noise in the opening race, and there was a good crowd on hand to see the fun and join in the hurrah and hullabaloo that came with the finish. It was a run of five and a half furlongs, and there were seven runners to compete for the purse. In the speculation it was hard to tell which was the favorite of the plungers, as Religion, The Native, and Tenderness all had a strong following, and the odds were about the same against any one of the trio. The Native was steered by J. Hill, the lad that David Gideon had picked up at New-Orleans as the boy to do the riding for him in place of Harry Griffin, who has gone over to the Blemton Stables. Keefe was up on Tenderness, and Lamiey had the mount on Religion.

There was a good start, with Tenderness and Religion away in front as soon as the lot were fairly in motion. Religion had enough of it when the horses reached the head of the stretch. At that point The Native showed in front, with Tenderness at his withers. Both were running fast and at the top of their speed, when The Native showed a disposition to swerve. Hill attempted to get his whip at work, and in so doing let go his horse's head. That settled the race, as it gave Tenderness a slight advantage that The Native could not quite overcome, and so while the crowd was making the most noise possible, Tenderness shot by the Black post that marks the finish, with about the width of one's hand the best of it. It was her second victory at the track.

Balmaghie, Royal H., and Lady Greenway furnished an even sharper finish in the next dash at the same distance. Little Jim was the "good thing" for the event, but he was never in it after the first two furlongs had been run. Up to that time he had been prominent. Then Balmaghie and Royal H. drew away from the rest and started for the judges with a rush that left all behind except the unknown Lady Greenway. She rather liked the way things were moving, and rushed up to get a part of the fun. All three, straining every nerve, made a run stride for stride to the end, so that the outcome was very much of a puzzle. By very hard work Donnelly managed to get Balmaghie first across the imaginary line in which the three named were all in a bunch, so that there was but the narrowest of margins separating the trio, while Helen H. was fast enough to be beaten for third money by less than the length of her neck. It was a finish that set the crowd to yelling in such a lively fashion as to wake the echoes over at Rockaway Beach.

Mafia, who had shown some speed in a couple of races in which she had participated, was made favorite for the half-mile dash for two-year-olds, which was the third event. But her speed had deserted her, and she was a bad last in the field of seven that ran. Second Chance, one of "Virginia" Bradley's band of campaigners, was the winner, with the very comfortable price of 8 to 1 against him. He allowed Ellmont, who was the fancy of many of the talent to make the running, in company with Whistling Tom, until the horses were well into the stretch. Then little Powers cut him loose, and the black jacket and yellow cap of "Virginia" Bradley came sailing down in winning fashion, without trouble, Second Chance shooting by Ellmont as if it was but merry fun for him to beat such as he.

Copyright came to the rescue of the talent in the fourth race, and was served up as a sure thing. He was plunged on as if the race was "all over but the shouting," and so it proved, for there was nothing in the race that could make him extend himself. Frank Clarke's Watchman was the only one of the party that could get anywhere near him, and he made a poor showing, because Copyright won so easily. Dreibund, who had made the early running like a wild horse, lasted long enough to get into the third place.

After the race Frank Clarke, who is the Superintendent of the Sheepshead Bay track, made a claim for the purse on the ground that Copyright, who was run in the name of John C. Carr, was not his property, but that of the notorious Mike Daly, and that, even if the horse was Carr's, he had no right to race at a track over which The Jockey Club has jurisdiction, as Carr is a part proprietor of one of the Midway tracks, that at St. Asaph, and therefore ineligible to race horses at the Aqueduct track. The matter has been referred to The Jockey Club Stewards for action. The chances are thought to be that Mr. Clarke will get the purse.

A half dozen maiden two-year-olds ran in the last race of the day, which was at a half mile. The talent had figured it out that it would be a race between Arthur K. and Contractor, though Royal Favor was touted as such a good thing that he was made a second choice in the betting. Royal Favor utterly disappointed his backers, and Arthur K. won for the new racing firm of Singerly & Knox. He had a tight fit of it, and it was nothing but Doggett's superiority over Ballard as a jockey that settled the race in favor of the favorite. It was a very ordinary sort of a race indeed, and the batch looked as if it did not contain a good selling plater.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:09¼.

1—Tenderness, M. Clancy & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Roseberry-Compassion, 98½ pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Keefe)

2—The Native, W. Stears's ch. c., 3, 108, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(G. Hill)

3—Crimea, D. Higgins's ch. f., 3, 93½, 10 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Won by a nose; a length between second and third.

Irvana, 86, 30 to 1; Religion, 96, 16 to 5; Beloved, 105, 6 to 1; Silk, 102, 25 to 1, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:10¼.

1—Balmaghie, H. Coomber's b. c., 3 years, by Fonso-Constancy, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(J. Donnelly)

2—Royal H., R. McBride's b. c., 3, 102, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Garrigan)

3—Lady Greenway, R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 85, 10 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a nose; the same between second and third.

Helen H. II., 91, 20 to 1; Little Jim, 99, 2 to 1; Startling, 92½, 5 to 1; Craftless, 114, 25 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Time—0:52.

1—Second Chance, R. Bradley's ch. g., by Chancellor-Fannie H., 98 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Powers)

2—Ellmore, L. Stuart's br. g., 99, 3 to 1 and even money.....(J. Donnelly)

3—Whistling Tom, J. M. Jeffcott's ch. g., 101, 8 to 1.....(Healy)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Shuffle Board, 98, 4 to 1; Mafia, 98, 2 to 1; Wandering Willie, 98, 15 to 1; Kerplunk, 107, 15 to 1, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:43½.

1—Copyright, J. C. Carr's br. h., 7 years, by Uncas-Mimi, 108 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Keefe)

2—Watchman, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 4, 113, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)

3—Dreibund, Harris & Clay's b. g., 4, 95, 8 to 1.....(Wapshire)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Eclipse, 105, 3 to 1; Restraint, 96, 20 to 1; Hellas, 102, 25 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-old maidens. Time—0:51.

1—Arthur K., Singerly & Knox's ch. c., by Woodlands-Gladness, 110 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)

2—Contractor, B. Pfefferling & Co.'s b. c., 110, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Ballard)

3—Sir Moltke, C. Plate & Co.'s br. c., 110, 30 to 1.....(Neumeyer)

Won by a half length; a length between second and third.

Miss O'B., 107, 5 to 1; Royal Favor, 110, 2 to 1, and Fratello, 110, 30 to 1, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Septour, 105 pounds; Chugnut and Beau Ideal, 102 each; Secret Service and Decameron, 97 each; Lilly Mills, 95.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. Rifler, 108 pounds; Young Harry, 105; Lawrence P., 102; Phaedra and Oxia, 101 each; Right Chance, 99; Bird of Freedom and Shuffle Board, 97 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Charade, 117 pounds; Captain T. and Copyright, 110 each; Buckeye, 107; Annie Bishop, 105; King T., 100.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile. Nana H., Katie W., Sparkler, Madame Elsie, Jessie Driscoll, and Myrtle L., 110 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Kinglet and Annie Bishop, 110 pounds each; Merry Duke, 106; olley and Royal Princess, 96 each; Mangrove and Phoebus, 92 each; Mrs. Stuart, 90; Crimea, 87; Telegram, 83.

Mr. Croker's Horses Unplaced.

LONDON, May 8.—The Kempton Park Spring meeting opened to-day. The Hanworth Park Welter Plate of 200 sovereigns, "Jubilee" course, one mile, was won by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. Moor, by Morgley, out of Muriel, three years old. Mr. Beauchamp's b. c. Marton, by Hampton, out of Lady Marion, three years old, was second, and Mr. C. Morbey's ch. c. by Pioneer, out of Hypatia, three years old, third. Mr. Richard Croker's ch. c. Nashville, by Iroquois, out of Boulotte, three years old, was among the starters, but was not placed.

The Fulwell Plate of 105 sovereigns, six furlongs, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, was won by Blanc Mange. Maffio was second, and Full of Fashion third.

Mr. Croker's br. g. Eau Gallie (formerly Utica,) by Iroquois, out of Dutchess, four years old, was a starter, but did not get a place. The betting on Eau Gallie was 7 to 4 on.

American Trotting Board Decisions.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association yesterday expelled Elmer Gray, alias J. Kelly, of Independence, Iowa, and the bay gelding Elmer C., alias Sluggard, from the tracks of the association for fraudulent entry and performance, and failure to return unlawful winnings. It was proved that Gray and Elmer C. performed on Wisconsin tracks under the above-mentioned aliases. The board accepted the explanation of the Guthrie County Agricultural Society, Guthrie Centre, Iowa, as to why "Bob" Kneebs of German race-track ringer notoriety, was allowed to train over their track after his expulsion from the association.

TO BEAT ALL YACHTS AFLOAT.

Watson's Aim with the Emperor of Germany's Meteor.

LONDON, April 29.—A correspondent of The United Press had, the other day, the privilege of making a close inspection of Mr. G. L. Watson's latest design in the new first-class cutter for the German Emperor, now fast nearing completion at Messrs. D. & W. Henderson's Meadowside yard, Glasgow. Mr. Watson has followed the Valkyrie in the general features of the boat, but there are several departures in the matter of detail which call for special notice. For instance, as a result of the recent introduction of the new rating rule, which for the first time includes girth measurement as a factor in determining the rating of a yacht, the distribution of the lead has undergone a most radical change.

The racers of recent years have had their lead drawn down to a deep heel, which enabled a boat to work with astounding ease in stays. The new rule has changed all that. This initial illustration of what is likely to happen shows a uniform draught throughout the body of lead, which, at its bulkiest part, has an extreme breadth of less than 4 feet, and has a run of 80 feet on top and 25 feet below. The total weight of the lead is about seventy-seven tons, and it is reckoned to be the most condensed body ever attached to a yacht.

In one other respect, at least, the Meteor differs from Mr. Watson's previous design, the Valkyrie, and that is in respect to the upper body of the boat. There is a diminished beam, which was to be looked for, but it is to be noted that the Meteor spreads from the load-water line to the mouth of the deck, while in the case of the Valkyrie there is quite a tumble home. She reminds one greatly of Fife's Alisa in the run of her strakes, with perhaps a little more fullness forward and a thinning down aft. Her chief measurements are: Length over all, 128 feet; length on load-water line, 89.7 feet; beam at the mouth, 25 feet; beam at the load-water line, 24 feet 6 inches; draught, uniform throughout, 16 feet 8 inches.

The boat has great overhangs fore and aft, no less than 25 feet at the latter and 15 feet at the former. Below, the Meteor is constructed as to her outer skin of elm, and above of yellow pine, with a strake or two only of mahogany forward in her most vulnerable part. She has steel frames inside up from the Feelson, banded fore and aft with a horizontal band besides where the upper and lower bodies join, while special stringers are fixed near the shrouds and chain plates to meet the enormous strain on the sails.

A steel boom is being constructed, round, instead of diagonal, as in the case of the Valkyrie, and it will be the largest yet made on the Clyde. The mainmast is a little less than 100 feet, of Oregon pine, and the topmast and gaff each about 50 feet. The mast is 5 inches less in girth at the deck than at the shrouds.

The internal arrangements do not count for much. Everything is of the lightest description; there are to be no bulkheads, and the yacht is to have a run clean through from forecastle aft, while the furnishings are not upon an elaborate or superfluous scale. The one aim is to produce a yacht which will beat anything afloat. Capt. Gomes and his men are now by the boat, which is expected to be launched about May 8, in order to be fitted out for the Thames regattas.

YACHT RACES ON THE SOUND.

The New-Rochelle Club's Season to be Opened This Month.

The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will open the yachting season of 1896 on Saturday, May 23. There will be races for yachts of the club's fleet, and, in addition, a special race for half-raters. The race is open to boats enrolled in the fleet of any regularly organized yacht club. The club offers as first prize for half-raters a silver cup, and will also award a suitable second prize, if five or more boats start.

The races will be started at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be sailed over the club's new triangular course, the distance for half-raters being about eight and one-half miles. It will be governed by the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. Entries should be mailed to the Regatta Committee, New-Rochelle Yacht Club, Post Office Box 735, New-Rochelle, N. Y., in time to be received by the committee not later than noon of Thursday, May 21.

Full instructions as to starting signals, course, &c., together with a chart of the course will be mailed on receipt of entry, and may be had on application to the committee, Charles P. Howard, Chairman; W. C. Bavier, Paul A. Meyrowitz, J. R. Thomas, A. P. Weston, Secretary.

Greenville Yacht Club Affairs.

Among the seven new members elected at the meeting of the Greenville (N. J.) Yacht Club Thursday evening was James E. Sullivan, President of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. The club voted to open the season with a regatta for club boats only on Decoration Day, all boats to be in cruising rig. Commodore Renshaw offered a beautiful silver cup as a trophy for the winner of the most of a series of special races to be sailed during the season. Samuel Renshaw was elected a member of the regatta committee vice Dr. S. A. Hollister, resigned. The meeting night of the club was changed from Thursday to Tuesday, and during the season there will be two meetings held monthly, the first and third Tuesday. The next meeting will be held May 19. The club house will be repainted and papered throughout before the opening day, and the ladies' room will be specially fitted up. The largest room in the house was set aside for a complete set of lockers for the members. It was decided to have a big chowder on the opening day, May 30, and dancing and music in the evening.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

At a meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club yesterday afternoon there were present Messrs. August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis.

The request of the Queens County Jockey Club for extraordinary dates during the Westchester Racing Association meeting was denied. The Stewards declined to reconsider the decision rendered Jan. 31, under which the entries of F. D. Weir and M. Daly were ordered refused on all courses racing under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club. The applications for reinstatement made by R. J. Hutchinson and Jockey J. B. Slack were refused.

To Control Vessels at Yacht Races.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day ordered reported favorably the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to detail a revenue cutter to control excursion and other vessels at yacht races. By placing these craft under the orders of revenue cutters, will, it is thought, insure greater safety to life and property. At present the pleasure vessels which attend yacht races in large numbers are subject to the control of their officers only.

New Members for the Atlantic Club.

The Atlantic Yacht Club is growing so fast that soon it will be next to the largest yachting organization in the country. The following members have just joined: Frank L. Camp, steamer Victor Roy; William J. Goulding, schooner Priscilla; Maurice S. Wormser, steamer Spindrift; William Beard, sloop Ventura; R. L. Farnham, schooner Valiant; James Stillman, steamer Sapphire, and W. F. Coston.

Hits of Yachting News.

—W. W. Butcher has been elected Commodore of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club in place of H. F. Hewett, who has resigned. John C. Lefferts and M. H. Christopher have been elected members of the House Committee in place of Philip Leibinger and John G. Landman..

—The sloop yacht Moda, built by F. C. Beebe at Greenport for Dr. Treadwell L. Ireland, was launched last Thursday. The Moda is 30 feet in length, 13 feet beam, and 4 feet draught. Miss May Ireland christened the yacht as it slid down the ways.

—Walter J. Masterson's 32-foot sloop yacht Louise is at Haughwort's shipyard, Mariner's Harbor, S. I., being overhauled. She will go in commission on May 30.

A GAME FOR THE NEW-YORKS.

Clark Pitched a Good Game Against the St. Louis Nine.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland, 11; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 7; Louisville, 0.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Pittsburg, 16; Washington, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Baltimore, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	12	5	.706
Pittsburg	11	5	.688
Boston	11	6	.647
Chicago	11	7	.611
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Cincinnati	10	7	.588
Baltimore	8	8	.500
Washington	8	9	.471
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
St. Louis	7	11	.389
New-York	5	12	.294
Louisville	2	16	.111

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Donohue's wildness and errors by Cross and Parrott enabled the New-Yorks to win the ball game to-day. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Fuller, ss	0	0	1	6	0
Lowe, cf	0	0	2	0	0	V'H'tn, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Meyers, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	G. Davis, 3b	1	2	5	1	1
Quinn, 2b	1	1	0	6	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Connor, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	2	3	0
Parrott, rf	0	0	2	0	1	Stafford, lf	0	0	3	0	0
M'Farl'd, c	0	1	6	0	0	H. Davis, 1b	1	1	15	0	0
Cross, ss	0	0	2	5	1	Clark, p	0	1	2	0	0
Donahue, p	0	1	0	2	0	Wilson, c	0	1	2	1	0
Total	2	5	27	13	2	Total	5	5	27	16	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New-York, 2. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 8; off Clark, 1. Struck out—By Donahue, 4; Clark, 1. Home runs—G. Davis. Three-base hit—Connor. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen base—Stafford. Double play—Cross and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

ERRORS AND HARD HITTING.

Brooklyns Made the Misplays and Lost to Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Hard hitting by Cleveland, assisted by two errors and a base on balls gave the home club a lead in the third inning. A similar combination in the seventh clinched the game. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Griffin, cf	2	3	1	0	0
McKean, ss	1	0	1	5	1	McCart'y, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Childs, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	Ander'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	2	14	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
Zimmer, c	1	2	5	0	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Shearon, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Corcor'n, ss	0	1	0	6	1
O'Con'r, cf	2	2	0	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	3	3	2
Delehy, ss	2	1	0	4	0	Jrim, c	0	0	6	0	2
Wilson, p	1	1	0	5	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Abbey, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	11	12	27	17	1	Total	3	6	24	12	4

Cleveland	0	0	5	0	1	4	0	0	1	—11
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 8; off Kennedy, 3; off Abbey, 1. Struck out—By Wilson, 4; by Abbey, 3. Home run—Lachance. Three-base hit—Griffin. Two-base hits—O'Cononr and Griffin. Stolen bases—Zimmer, O'Connor, Delehanty, and Anderson. Double play—Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance. Wild pitch—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVIL

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 211 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; suit or otherwise; board unexcelled; references exchanged.

210 WEST 72d ST.—Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; first-class accommodations; references exchanged.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN AT GAYLORDSville, Conn., on Housatonic River. Box 17, Gaylordsville, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 120.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor of three rooms and private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 122.—Large unfurnished front room to let, $260 per year, including water, gas, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a trustworthy woman to care for a house for the Summer; can cook and wash. Apply, Friday and Saturday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 31 East 36th St.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable woman to take care of house for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Mrs. Aberg, 237 East 38th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a competent woman to care for private residence; nineteen years' city reference; lady can be seen. K. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—For the Summer, by a small Protestant family; highest references. M., 311 East 38th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for first-class chambermaid, whom she recommends highly for fidelity, sobriety, honesty, and thorough knowledge of her duties; lady can be seen, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Address, three days, Employer, 255 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Maid.—By two German girls, sisters, as chambermaid and maid or take care of grown children; good waitress; in private family; city or country. Mrs. Basta, 1,728 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires employment for a girl as chambermaid in a private family. Please call, in the morning, third apartment, 183 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a reliable Protestant as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to one child; best reference. 234 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for a girl who has been in her employ over two years as chambermaid and plain sewer. 86 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; can take full charge; can furnish the best of city references. 165 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to go as waitress in country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman to do chamberwork and sewing with a family going to the country; good reference. M. C., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like a position for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; would assist with waiting or in laundry. 164 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chamber maid, with good references; city or country. 153 East 31st St., Frend's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; present employment. 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As a chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and assist with growing children; good reference. 83 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; experienced; good city reference. 153 East 31st St.; Megan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young person as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; no objection to country; good city references. Callahan, 1,876 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady, who teaches French in three months, as companion, French, 913 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced French person as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; has resided several years in this country, and has best references. S. B., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman; excellent cook, good baker; to go to country with family; good reference given. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, salads, entrées, desserts, bread, biscuits; city country; good city reference. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together, as cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references; disengaged May 18. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city reference. M. C., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; good laundress; daughter as waitress or child's nurse, sewing or chamberwork; city or country; car fare expected. B. C., 650 3d Av.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By first-class cook and kitchenmaid, together; both have good references; country preferred. 323 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish young woman; highly recommended by last employer. Care Mrs. Person, 228 East 34th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two experienced girls; one as cook; other as laundress; private family. 202 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and baker in private family; country or city. 328 West 59th St., care of Keelan.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; assist with washing; city reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; can do all kinds of cooking; best references. A. H., 213 East 25th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook under a chef; three years' reference. Can be seen at 9 Friday morning, at her employer's, 21 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; personal city reference. W., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; is first-class cook; best city reference. 23 West 84th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day. Mrs. Kirby, 227 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; costumes from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—By high-class dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; evening and walking costumes in excellent style; neat worker; perfect fitter; day or week; city or country; best reference. D. D., Box 801 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; take work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—A stylish fitter, with first-class reference, wants engagements; city or country. M. Deady, 138 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—In private family; no objection to the country. Apply, from 10 to 11:30, at 475 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German nursery governess to take entire charge of children; ten years' first-class references. Hamburg, 985 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes position for a thoroughly experienced North German nursery governess; fond of children; good sewer; no music. Apply at former employer's, after 2 P. M., 27 West 73d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—English and German; experienced; competent; excellent references; willing to travel; American family preferred. Valiers, 420 East 84th St.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—By a young North German lady teacher in school; Summer engagement as resident governess; teaches English, German, French, kindergarten; best city references; terms moderate. Miss Von Quitzow, 221 East 48th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; private family; understands kitchenwork; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. Reed, 425 West 55th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined middle-aged French woman; good seamstress; able to instruct grown children; no objection to country; first-class city references. Paris T., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; would travel, or otherwise; first-class city reference; North of Ireland Protestant. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German Protestant; speaks English; thoroughly competent; neat sewer; good packer; best city reference. Maid, care Mme. Manteil, 163 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands hairdressing, manicuring; also a good seamstress; willing to travel; long city references. H. K. M., 403 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, intelligent young German person as lady's maid, or the care of a child; best reference. H. S., 8 State St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; dressmaker, hairdresser; excellent packer and traveler. H. L., 239 West 32d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant; city or country; references. Robelo, 260 West 43d St., care of Mrs. Pichard.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a young Danish girl as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best references. 28 East 56th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Can make children's and misses clothes; has years of first-class reference. Trustworthy, 1,334 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By steady, sober woman as laundress; understands her work; best city reference; city or country. 129 West 33d St., Room 3.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; country preferred; first-class references. N. F., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable person as laundress in private family. 39 East 31st St., present employer's; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By young German girl as laundress in private family. 106 West 153d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, aged 27, to take entire charge of infant; training-school and private family reference. 157 West 62d St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced English nurse; understands bringing up an infant on the bottle; willing to travel; good sailor; three years' city references. M. B., 943 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; has twelve years' experience; city reference from last place; country preferred; or would travel. A. L., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy German girl, speaking little English, as nurse for infant or grown children; wages, $16 to $18; references. 261 West 4th St., basement.

NURSE.—By young woman as child's or infant's nurse; good reference. E. H., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—First-class; can take entire charge of a baby; good city reference. A. R., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By Red Cross nurse, from Geneva; city doctor's reference. 927 6th Av., third floor. Mrs. Cornely.

NURSE.—By educated North German nurse; first-class references. Nurse, 1,026 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID and WAITress.—Lady going to the country wishes to place obliging, competent, reliable maid in either of the above positions. B. C., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in a private family going to country for Summer; understands wines, salads; can fill butler's place; highest reference. 311 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly experienced English maid as waitress; best of references. A. Bethell, 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in city; best of city references from last employer. A. M., 990 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference; city or country; wages, $20. E., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl; thoroughly experienced; best of references. A. Bethell, 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; willing and obliging; city references. Lavan, 436 9th Av.

WAITRESS.—By girl who understands her business thoroughly; city references. 156 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes few more private customers at her home or out; 61th only. 26 West 27th St., near Broadway; open at 9 A. M.

MASSEUSE.—By experienced masseuse to take charge of invalid lady, to go to Europe or to the country for the Summer. 40 West 59th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Also make myself generally useful in an office; salary, $6 per week, with promise of advancement. J. S. C., 133 West 95th St.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By woman to cook, wash, iron, or do light housework. 228 West 18th St., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly experienced; where second man or parlormaid is kept; good table decorator; strictly honest and industrious; quick and obliging; tall and of good appearance; town or country; excellent city reference, present employer can be seen. B. G., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young French Swiss; large experience; speaks three languages; in good family; best city references; height, 6 feet. Advertiser, 215 West 28th St., third bell.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; city or country; can furnish first-class city reference. J. J., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a butler or valet, in private family; willing and obliging; thoroughly competent; good city reference. A. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. P. G., 21 East 47th St.

BUTLER, &c.—By a first-class butler or valet; thoroughly experienced; Frenchman; best reference; call at present employer's. E. L., 4 East 46th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Swiss; tall; speaks three languages; just disengaged through family going to Europe. J. S., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By married couple; man as butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; no children; best reference. A. Anderson, 8 South St., Morristown, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as butler in private family; disengaged May 25. Present employer's, 65 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death, Fox, 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; experienced; best references; present employer can be seen. E. H., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—First-class references; thoroughly understands his duties; good valet; English. A. B., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler and cook, with good city reference. S. H., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a married couple, English, no children, to take charge of house during Summer; reference for seven Summers, and others. Reliable, 234 East 70th St.

CARETAKER.—American couple would like to care for a house for the Summer; best of reference; no children. R. Conklin, 142 7th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—Take full charge; sober, economical; city or country; best references. Chef, 202 West 42d St.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class city references. L. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of neat appearance as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best references; city or country. T. M. Seaman's Stable, 70th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a young man of steady habits; single; middle-aged; thoroughly understands his business; four years' good reference; country preferred; perfectly honest and sober; good, careful driver. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; thoroughly competent; take charge of first-class establishment; highest personal and written references; experienced, New-York and Brooklyn. R. J., care of E. Jackson, 1,191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—English; married; age, 42; one girl; take charge of gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouse vegetables, stock, management of help; best references; speaks English. D. Moulin, care of E. Petit, 140 West 33d St.

GARDENER.—Plain good vegetable grower; lawns, milk, and generally useful; temperate; good reference. F. K., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; expert in greenhouse and outdoor; references. L., care Sullivan, 25 West 44th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Generally useful around gentleman's city or country place; young, single; willing, sober, honest. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

GROOM.—By first-class groom in gentleman's private stable; willing, sober, and obliging. T. L., 240 East 41st St.

GROOM.—By young man as groom and footman; sober, honest; good reference. H. W., 235 East 34th St.

GROOM.—By young man, 27, as groom; city or country. R. D., 14 Rector St.

GROOM.—Good references. H. G., 1,486 Broadway.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—Good valet; present employer 3d Nov. 6, 7, 8, from 9 to 10 morning, and 7 to 8 evening. 35 West 49th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—American Protestant, age 40, using tools and brushes, on roofs, ceilings, woodwork, furniture, boats, flowers, vegetables, &c.; city or country. L. F. H., 76 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Irishman; lately landed; will make himself generally useful at anything; city or country. M. F., 30 West 44th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede in private family; city references. Lindkvist, 239 East 59th St.

Valets.

VALET or YACHT STEWARD.—By thoroughly experienced Englishman; quick and obliging; good sailor; excellent city reference; present employer can be seen. G. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

AMANUENSIS, SECRETARY, USEFUL COMpanion to Single or Invalid Gentleman.—Speaks English, French, German, Italian. Reliable, care of Linstrom, 150 West 66th St.

COOK.—By Swede; in private family, institution, or with a bachelor; good on soups, entrées, and desserts. Cook, 435 2d Av.

INVALID ATTENDANT.—By a young man of experience; good masseur; also speaks French, German, English; best reference. Joseph, 5 Pacific Place, West 20th St.

MASSAGE.—As visiting masseur or nurse and attendant to an invalid; highly recommended by physicians and families. Masseur, 1,486 Broadway.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, PLASTERER, and Decorator.—Practical, trustworthy worker; from private houses; good and cheap; best references. William Edler, 177 2d Av.

PAINTER.—I will paper or paint your room for $2; give me a trial and I am sure you will be one of my customers. R. Solomon, 248 East 77th St.

THE TRADES.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 36TH ST.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Groom, second man, under coachman in the country; must be well appearing, understanding the care of horses; good rider and driver; also the charge of a gentleman's clothes and boots; references. Apply to Craig, Hotel Cambridge, 5th Av. and 33d St., between the hours of 10 and 12.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. BELL, JR., Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Lauer, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. M. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-1aw6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. F. Morton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

CLAUSINS, HENRY.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To WILLIAM M. HOES, as public administrator in the City of New-York, Mary Clausins and Anna Clausins, (the names Mary and Anna, respectively, being fictitious,) daughters of HENRY CLAUSINS, deceased, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, and in case said Mary or Anna Clausins, or both, be dead, their husbands and all their next of kin, if any, as well as all the other next of kin, if any, of said Henry Clausins, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, J. Sprague Bard of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1895, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry Clausins, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WM. C. WILSON, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 59 Liberty Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 206 Broadway, New-York City. f15-1aw6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-1aw6mS

HOGAN, CHARLES J.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph Mason, Belden J. Rogers, solely composing the firm of Hull, Gripen & Co.; John Galvin, John F. Hogan, John May and Francis L. Pisch, composing the firm of May & Pisch; John Hartmayer, Simon Weiner, Charles Rieger, Edward Rieger, and Christian Rieger, Junior, composing the firm of Christian Rieger's Sons; Nicholas Simermeyer and John H. Parry, composing the firm of Simermeyer & Parry; Gustav Zimmermann, Henry Lahr, John Stuhring, Charles Schlesinger and Elias B. Schlesinger, composing the firm of Charles Schlesinger & Sons; John P. Windolph and Andreas Gerhartz, Mrs. Kate Mead and Daniel Hogan, residing at Iron River in the State of Wisconsin; Mrs. M. Conigan and John Hogan, residing at 215 12th Avenue in Ashland, State of Wisconsin, and Matthew Hogan, residing in Ashland, Wisconsin; Mrs. Agnes Nisbold, residing at White Birch, Wisconsin; Mrs. Bridget Jordan, residing at Brechin, Ontario, Canada, and James Hogan, residing at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES J. HOGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the sixteenth day of June, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Katharine Hogan as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits which were of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY F. LIPPOLD, Attorney for Executor, 167 World Building, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6wS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

IVISON, HARRIET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET S. IVISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORSEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS.

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINETTE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur L. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR L. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-1aw6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-1aw6mS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED TO OLD SOLdiers' mass meeting at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 42d St., 3d Av., 7:30 next Tuesday evening. Musical and thanksgiving for results of three years' work of Grand Army Mission and legislation at Washington requiring pensioners' checks to be mailed direct to their homes, making the mission unnecessary as check cashing agency. Fine musical programme, including Mrs. Kress, noted soloist, who will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "We Old Boys;" Captain Nice, violinist; Mrs. Wood, soloist; Mabel Diggs, colored child wonder; Prof. Hayden, orchestral organ; Generals Howard, Thomas L. James, Swayne, Webb, Col. Loveland, Col. Van Rensselaer invited. No long talks. Welcome.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN INVITATION TO services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Services every night. 11 A. M. Rev. Alexander, preacher; singing juvenile vested choir. 3:30. Pleasant Hour Bible study. 7:30, orchestral concert. 8 P. M., Rev. S. P. Cadman preaches. Monday, lecture to young people, "Ethical Standards," Rev. J. Lewis-Hartsock. Tuesday, entertainment by Literary Club. Wednesday, midweek hour of prayer. Thursday, 4 P. M., anniversary Knights Templars. Friday, questions answered. Saturday and to-night, temple concert. Seats free.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at 11 A. M. May 17, Rev. C. G. Ames of Boston will preach. The public cordially invited.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Flyd Steen, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. every Sunday through the Summer.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong, 8 P. M.; Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry Van Dyke, Pastor.
May 10th, at 11 A. M., Dr. Van Dyke will continue the course of sermons on "The Centre of Christianity."
IV. "The Human Life of God."
Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent will preach at 4:30 P. M. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. Robert H. Carson of Stillwater, N. Y., will preach. Services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., litany and holy communion, sermon by the rector.
4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Boiles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching. "Responsibility a Burden or a Privilege." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St. Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Joy in Believing." No evening service.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. All persons heartily invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Merle St. Clair Wright will preach. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11. Rev. Frank Malven preaches at 8. Subject, "Christian Liberty." Second St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening subject, "The Transfigured Christ."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Richard A. Greene will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward B. Coe, D.

NOT TO AFFECT THE CLUBS

CORPORATION COUNSEL BELIEVES THEM FREE OF LIQUOR TAX.

In His Opinion the Recent Ruling in the Adelphi Case Covers Questions Under the Raines Law—Organizations in Which the Furnishing of Liquors to Members Is Incidental in the Exempted Class—Are Not Engaged in Traffic.

In response to a letter from Acting Chief of Police Cortright, Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday gave the following opinion in regard to the liability of social clubs under the provisions of the excise law:

"I have your letter of May 2, asking me to advise you whether corporations or associations commonly known as clubs are subject to the provisions of the liquor-tax law, and consequently required to procure such a tax certificate as is provided for in Subdivision 1 of Section 11 of said law; and also whether the fact that the premises occupied by such corporations or associations have ten furnished bedrooms, and are regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of guests, constitutes said places hotels within the meaning of a hotel as defined in Exception 2 to certain clauses of Section 31 of the liquor-tax law.

"The question of the liability of social clubs to the provisions of the excise law which preceded the present liquor-tax law has been recently determined by the Court of Appeals of this State, and it has been held by that court, after a careful and exhaustive review of all the authorities, that social clubs organized under the statute for a legitimate purpose, to which the purpose of furnishing liquors to its members is merely incidental, did not fall within the purview of the excise law, were not required to take out an excise license, and were not subject to the penalties provided in the statute for the offense of selling or giving away liquor without a license.

"This case absolutely determined that bona fide social clubs were in no respect subject to the excise laws of the State, and that their act in distributing liquors among their members and guests did not constitute a sale of such liquors.

"The only question which now presents itself is whether or not the liquor-tax law, known as Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, has effected any change in the law, so far as such clubs are concerned.

"In the case to which I have referred, the defendant, being a social club, had been indicted for a violation of Section 31 of the excise law, known as Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892. That section provided as follows:

"'Any person who, without having a license granted to him in pursuance of a law of this State permitting him to sell either strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ales, or beer, shall sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer in quantities of less than five gallons at a time, or shall sell any strong or spirituous liquor, wine, ale, or beer in quantities of five gallons or more at a time to be drunk on or used on the premises where the same shall be sold, or in any garden or inclosure communicating with such premises, or in any public street or place contiguous thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"The court held that the defendant had been wrongly convicted, because it did not sell liquor to its members or to others, and in thus deciding the court used the following language:

"'As we have seen, the defendant is a social club organized under the statute for a legitimate purpose, to which the furnishing of liquors to its members is merely incidental, and is not unlike the supplying of dinners or articles which the member may desire for his own comfort and entertainment. The defendant has a limited and selected membership. And while the property and supplies are technically owned by the club, each member is in equity an equal owner in common. It was not organized for the purpose of engaging in a business for profit or for the traffic in liquors. It engages in no business other than that which pertains to the maintenance of its library, reading rooms, and the social intercourse and comfort of its members. Liquors as well as other supplies are distributed to its members upon the written order of the member, at a price fixed by the officers of the club designed to cover the purchase price and disbursements in serving. These orders pass to the steward or Treasurer of the club and are charged against the member, who settles therefor monthly. We think that the transaction with Stark did not amount to a sale within the meaning of the statute. It was but a distribution among the members of the club of the property that belonged to them. The fact that a payment was made does not change the character of the act, for it was but the means adopted by which each member could receive his own and not that belonging to his fellow-member. The payment went into the treasury to ultimately restore that which he had taken.'

"The present liquor tax law, in its thirty-first section, provides as follows:

"'It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person which, or who, has not paid a tax as provided in Section 11 of this act, and obtained and posted the liquor tax certificate as provided in this act to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away liquors in any quantity less than five wine gallons at a time; nor, without having paid such tax and complied with the provisions of this act, to sell, offer, or expose for sale or give away liquor in any quantity whatever, any part of which is to be drunk on the premises of such vendor or in any outbuilding, booth, yard, or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith. It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, whether having paid such tax or not, to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor—

"'(a) On Sunday, or before 5 o'clock A. M. on Monday; or,

"'(b) On any other day between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning.'

"It will be seen that this present law, like the excise law which it superseded, forbids the selling of liquor without having taken out a tax certificate, and also forbids the giving away of liquor under like conditions, and excepting that the words 'like sale' are substituted in the words 'sell or expose for sale,' Section [illegible] of the present act does not differ materially, so far as the question you have asked me is concerned, from Sections 31 and 32 of the excise law under which the case above quoted from was decided. The words 'give away' as thus used are, in my opinion, intended merely to prevent any attempt to evade the law by making a 'sale' under the guise of a 'gift.'

"The opinion of the Court of Appeals to which I have referred was distinctly based upon the proposition that a club of the character of that one which was considered by the court does not sell liquor, and it must equally follow that it does not give it away. The language of the court is that the transaction between the club and its members is 'a distribution among the members of the club of the property that belonged to them,' and this the court says does not amount to a sale within the meaning of the statute, and as it is equally clear that it does not amount to a gift, I can see no other conclusion to be arrived at than that a social club organized for legitimate purposes, to which the furnishing of liquors to its members is merely incidental, does not fall within the purview of the liquor tax law, and is not required to pay the tax provided for therein.

"I am aware that under Subdivision 2 of Section 24 of the act, which prohibits the traffic in liquors in any building, yard, booth, or other place, which shall be in the same street or avenue and within 200 feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse, an exception is made in the following words:

"'Provided, however, that this prohibition shall not apply to a place which, at such date, is occupied, or in process of construction by a corporation or association which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof, nor to a place within such limit owned by a corporation or association trafficking in liquors solely with the members thereof when this act takes effect, may remove—'

—and that it has been suggested that the peculiar phraseology used in this section brought clubs, such as those referred to in your communication, within the scope of the statute. Such is not, however, its effect under the exposition given by the Court of Appeals of the real nature of the transaction between these clubs and their members.

"The courts say distinctly, in that opinion, that such clubs do not traffic with liquor in any sense whatever, and consequently the provisions of the statute to which I have referred, which relate solely to persons or corporations which do traffic in liquor, do not apply to them. Just what these words were intended to apply to may not be apparent; but that they do not apply to bona fide social clubs is, in my opinion, abundantly clear.

"The same reasoning which leads me to advise you that social clubs do not require to pay a liquor tax and take out a receipt, leads inevitably to the conclusion that they are not subjected to the penal provisions of Section 31 of the liquor tax law, which forbids any person, corporation, association, or copartnership to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor—

"(a) On Sunday, or before 5 o'clock A. M. on Monday; or

"(b) On any other day between 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning—

"because, as I have already explained, under the opinion of the Court of Appeals such clubs do not sell, offer for sale, or give away liquors under any circumstances, or at any time, and there is nothing in the statute which prohibits the distribution among their members of their own property on Sunday, or during those hours commonly known as the prohibited hours.

"The fact that a club has ten furnished bedrooms, and is regularly kept open for the feeding and lodging of its members, does not, in my opinion, constitute such a place an hotel within the meaning of that word as defined in Exception 2 to Section 31 of the liquor tax law.

"The essential feature to a club is its privacy, that it is open and accessible only to its members, and to those who may be introduced therein in the manner provided by its by-laws or constitution.

"The essential and distinguishing feature of a hotel is its publicity, and the fact that it is bound to afford, within the limits of its capacity, entertainment and shelter to any traveler who may apply therefor, who is able to pay for his accommodation, and willing to conduct himself in a seemly manner.

RECORDER GOFF AGAIN REVERSED.

Excise Case in Which He Admitted Record of a Bartender's Conviction.

Dennis Mullins, a saloon keeper at 1,421 Second Avenue, and his bartender, John Cotter, were arrested for "selling and exposing for sale" Sunday, June 30, 1895. Cotter pleaded guilty in Special Sessions and was fined $50. Mullins pleaded not guilty and was tried in General Sessions Aug. 16 before Recorder Goff and a jury.

The prosecution introduced as evidence against him the plea of his bartender. Cotter, and the record of Cotter's conviction. Charles Goldzier, counsel for Mullins, objected to the testimony, and the Recorder overruled his objection. Mullins was convicted, and Recorder Goff sentenced him to pay a fine of $250 and to go to prison for thirty days. An appeal was taken.

In the opinion handed down yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that the Recorder erred in allowing a record of Cotter's conviction to be presented to the jury and ordered the conviction Reversed. The opinion written by Justice Ingraham, in which all the Justices concur, says:

We think the admission of the record of Cotter's conviction was clearly an error. The defendant was not indicted as an accessory, and, indeed, as the crime charged was a misdemeanor, he is the principal whether or not under the law as it formerly existed he would in the case of a felony have been an accessory. Upon the question of his guilt, the conviction of his associates for the commission of a crime was entirely immaterial.

The opinion quotes several decisions of the Court of Appeals in support of this ruling and then goes on:

The defendant was indicted as a principal. It was not necessary to prove that any one else had been convicted of the offense to establish his guilt, and evidence tending to show that some one else had been convicted of the crime for which he was indicted was plainly incompetent and could not have been injurious to the defendant.

It is impossible for us to imagine upon what principle this record and the depositions in Cotter's case could have been competent evidence against this defendant. The Court also admitted the record of the conviction of one Ward, a bartender for the defendant. Cotter was called and examined as a witness, and swore that defendant was absent at the time of the commission of the crime charged; that he did not see and had no conversation with the defendant on the Sunday in question; that he had no orders to open the place, but that he went in to clean up, and while there sold some beer, and put the money in the drawer.

There was not the slightest competent evidence against the defendant except the record of Cotter. There are several exceptions to the charge of the learned Judge which we think well taken, but which it is unnecessary to notice. For the errors in the admission of the evidence, the judgment must be reversed.

A LITTLE LIQUOR TAX ROW.

Mr. Lyman Obliged to Quarrel with a County Treasurer.

ALBANY, May 8.—Commissioner Lyman of the State Liquor Tax Department has been having trouble with the Treasurer of Monroe County, and some energetic work has been done this week to convince the latter that so far as his duties relate to the enforcement of the Raines law, he is but a subordinate clerk in the Liquor Tax Department.

County Treasurer Hamilton came to Albany yesterday and to-day his attorney, John A. Bashite, appeared. Incidentally, Superintendent G. W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, has been in consultation with Commissioner Lyman and Attorney Cullinan. The cause of the disturbance was the act of County Treasurer Hamilton in refusing to grant to the Rochester Whist Club a tax certificate, on the ground that the law did not require it, and the immediate bringing of an action on an application for a writ of certiorari to compel the issue of the certificate.

It was all a friendly test case, and before the department heard on it the case had been argued. As the department had decided upon a policy which holds that clubs must take out certificates, this refusal of the County Treasurer to issue one put the department in a peculiar position. The Commissioner and his attorney hold that County Treasurers must not act without authority from them in such matters, and they have been at work all the week endeavoring to reverse this action by getting County Treasurer Hamilton to withdraw his answer in the proceedings, which would produce a decision requiring him to issue the certificate. They also want Counsellor Bashite to withdraw and allow the substitution of another lawyer, who will take his instructions from Albany in similar cases.

The County Treasurer appeared willing yesterday to step aside, but Bashite declined to-day to sign the the stipulation prepared for him. If the department succeeds in quashing the matter it will leave the clubs of the State without any test case in which to secure a final decision as to their status under the new law.

Brooklyn Confidential Agent.

ALBANY, May S.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman has appointed Gustave Nathan of Brooklyn as a special confidential agent under the Raines liquor-tax law, at a salary of $1,200.

"AUNT" JANE BROWN'S BIRTHDAY.

Was 103 Years Old Yesterday—Born a Free Black in New-Jersey.

"Aunt" Jane Brown, who has been for years one of the inmates of the Home for Colored People, at 1,888 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, received the congratulations of her numerous friends, who had assembled to do her honor on the anniversary of her birth, yesterday.

"I am 103 years old to-day," she said, proudly.

"Aunt" Jane has been blind for five years, but, notwithstanding this trouble, maintains a happy disposition at all times. She says she is satisfied with her lot, and will be ready at any time the Master calls her.

In giving a sketch of her life she said she was born free in Bergen, N. J., and never was a slave. Her mother's name was Jennie Johnson. "Aunt" Jane said she was married when she was about twenty years old; that her husband was Mr. Brown, and that they had six children, all of whom died, and, she hopes, are in heaven.

"Aunt" Jane cannot remember how long she has been a widow, but says her husband died many, many years ago. She remembers the execution of John Brown, and says she ran away to Harper's Ferry to see him hanged. She also remembers having seen Gen. Washington when he was riding in a carriage from Jersey City to Bergen. There were four horses attached to his carriage, she says. Her father held her up so she could see the General. She says Gen. Washington stopped his carriage and shook hands with her father, and then took her by the hand.

"Aunt" Jane attends Divine service every Sunday morning in the parlors of the home. She makes her way to the parlors without assistance. She is a member of the King's Daughters, and is the especial charge of one of the chapters.

All the inmates of the institution are very kind to the old colored woman, and they were greatly pleased yesterday to congratulate her on her birthday. They all had something pleasant to say to her.

Irving's Farewell Engagement.

The engagement of Henry Irving and the London Lyceum company continues profitably at Abbey's Theatre. In spite of the Spring weather and the general indisposition of the public to seek entertainment in the playhouses, the audiences are invariably numerous enough to fairly crowd the theatre. No arrangements have been made for another visit of Irving to America. He is no longer young, and people feel that now may be the last chances to see the splendid productions, and his odd, yet illuminative and potent acting.

Last night "The Merchant of Venice" was the play, and the performance was keenly enjoyed. Criticism of Irving's wonderfully picturesque Shylock is not needed at this time, and the voice of criticism has always been silent in the presence of Miss Terry's lovely and eloquent Portia. The realization in the scenic pictures of the poet's Venice satisfies the imagination, and the whole performance is sympathetic and interesting.

To-night Irving may be seen in his masterly portrayal of Louis XI. Next week he and his company will give six performances, and Saturday they will sail for England, perhaps never to return.

Rutenber—Gerow.

A pretty wedding on Wednesday was that of Miss Margaret Gerow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooley Gerow, to Ralph Rutenber, at the home of the bride's parents, in Blooming Grove, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Warren Hathaway.

Owing to the recent illness of the bride, only relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The house was decorated with potted plants and a profusion of Spring flowers.

The bridegroom, who is the son of C. B. Rutenber, a well-known musician in this city, and his bride will make their home here after a short bridal trip.

POSITION OF A ROUNDSMAN

RULING ON QUESTION IN POLICE FORCE BY APPELLATE COURT.

John Buckley Restored to that Grade in the Service, and It Is Held, to a Degree, that the Rank Does Exist in the Department—The Appellant Was a War Veteran, and Had Been Reduced to a Patrolman's Place.

In a decision handed down yesterday the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided that, to a certain extent, there is such a rank as Roundsman in the Police Department, reversed Justice Andrews's ruling in the matter and ordered the reinstatement of John Buckley to that grade.

Buckley is a veteran of the civil war. He was appointed a patrolman in 1873, and March 29, 1895, after passing a competitive examination, he received a certificate as Roundsman from the Police Board. He was reduced to the ranks again Jan. 1, 1896, and ordered to do duty as a patrolman.

Justice Andrews refused to grant a mandamus to compel the Police Board to reinstate him, ruling that the Commissioners had the right to send Buckley to patrol duty despite the fact of his being a veteran, because "there is no such rank or grade in the Police Department as Roundsman."

All the Justices of the Appellate Division concur in the opinion written by Justice Ingraham. Justice O'Brien writes a second opinion to the same general effect.

The majority opinion agrees to a degree with the ruling of Justice Andrews, that there is no grade of Roundsman, but holds that the law of 1895 gives the power to make such appointment exclusively to the Superintendent of Police, who alone also has the authority to assign the patrolman so appointed back to patrol duty. The opinion further says:

"The position is that of patrolman; that is his legal office, but he is detailed to perform additional services, and therefore receives additional compensation. So Section 271 of the Consolidation act provided for the promotion of officers, and that Sergeants of Police shall be selected from among the patrolmen assigned to duty as Roundsmen, but still the legal definition of the office is that of patrolman, and his assignment to duty is evidently rather a detail than an appointment.

"The exigencies of the service must often require the assignment to special duty of officers of the force, but such temporary assignment certainly would not be an appointment to a position within the meaning of the act of 1892. The fact that the Legislature provided that promotion to the rank of Sergeant should be from those officers only who have been detailed to perform the duties of Roundsman, thus showing their fitness for the higher rank in performing those duties, is not at all inconsistent with the idea that the duties of Roundsman were performed by a detailed patrolman and not by a separate officer holding a separate position.

"But," the opinion concludes, "the appellant was detailed to duty as a Roundsman before the passage of the act of 1895, and the Board of Police had no power to change the detail. We think the power is exclusively in the Superintendent of Police, and the action of the Board of Police in attempting to exercise that power was void."

Justice O'Brien, in his opinion, says: "Having in view the provisions of the Constitution and the laws relating to Roundsmen, I think that where the Commissioners after examination issue a certificate to a patrolman detailing him as a Roundsman, thus giving effect to status which gives him an increased salary and makes him eligible for the position of Sergeant, it is an appointment within the meaning of the veteran act.

"The Chief of Police and not the board has the power to assign to duty as a Roundsman and to cancel such appointment or detail. While it may be true, as the learned Judge of the court below decided, that there is no such rank or grade in the Police Department established by law as that of Roundsman, still I think a Roundsman holds a 'position' within the spirit and letter of the veteran act."

TRANSMISSION OF THOUGHT.

Roentgen and Mansfeldt Give an Exhibition at Palmer's.

Prof. Herrmann introduced to a select audience at Palmer's Theatre yesterday afternoon Messrs. Röntgen and Mansfeldt, two gentlemen whom he has imported from Germany, and they gave an exhibition of transmission of thought. Mr. Röntgen allowed himself to be blindfolded, and then took his position in the centre of the stage, where he stood with folded arms. Mr. Mansfeldt stepped to the auditorium, and looked at articles shown him by the audience. After looking for a moment he gazed fixedly at Röntgen, occasionally snapping his fingers at him, like a hypnotist, and the man promptly named the object that had been shown his partner. It was a remarkable exhibition of mental power, indicating, apparently, that Mansfeldt transmitted his own thought to the brain of Röntgen.

A great number of these tests were made. It was suggested that Röntgen draw pictures of President Cleveland and King George of Greece, and he did so instantly. The idea of a march was given to Mansfeldt, and Röntgen went to the piano and played it. The dates on pieces of money were read, and birthdays told, with apparently the greatest ease. Finally Mansfeldt "willed" that Röntgen should come from the stage and raise the cane of a certain gentleman in the audience, and he did so, passing several other men and canes in his progress.

The exhibition caused a good deal of genuine surprise to the audience. It certainly looked like the perfect control of one brain over another. Both Röntgen and Mansfeldt scout the theory of hypnotism, and say that it is simply transmission of thought from one to the other.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

New Officers Elected to Serve for the Next Three Years.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The triennial assembly of the General Society of Colonial Wars, which began in the Old Congress Hall yesterday, reconvened in the same place to-day. The principal business transacted was the election of officers. It was decided to hold the next meeting in Baltimore in 1899.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing three years: Governor General—Frederic de Peyster, New-York; Deputy Governor Generals—New-York, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; Pennsylvania, Richard McCall Cadwalader; Maryland, Gen. Joseph L. Brent; Massachusetts, Dr. Francis E. Abbott; District of Columbia, Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, United States Navy; New-Jersey, Malcolm MacDonald; Connecticut, the Hon. William Hamersleigh; Vermont, Col. Edward A. Chittenden; Missouri, Henry Cadle; Illinois, Josiah Lewis Lombard; New-Hampshire, the Hon. Henry O. Kent; Ohio, Alfred M. Shoemaker; Kentucky, Davis May Jones; Minnesota, Richard Hurd; Secretary General—Howard Pell, New-York; Treasurer General—Edward Shippen, Philadelphia; Deputy Treasurer General—Walter Chandler, New-Jersey; Registrar General—George N. Mackenzie, Baltimore; Historian General—The Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Philadelphia; Chaplain General—Bishop Whipple, Minnesota; Chancellor General—Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor of Massachusetts.

Threw Vitriol on Her Husband.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., May 8.—Marital troubles which have for some time threatened to break up the home of John Schafer of Grand Island reached a climax last night, when Mrs. Schafer, after being refused forgiveness for improper conduct, seized a cup of vitriol and threw the deadly chemical into the face of her husband. The man was horribly burned, and narrowly escaped being blinded by the vitriol. The wife disappeared, and it is thought she threw herself into the river.

A hard cough distresses the patient, and racks both lungs and throat. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the remedy wanted to cure your cough, and relieve both the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

METEOR LIKE DEFENDER.

Watson Has Abandoned the Extreme Beam of Valkyrie III.

GLASGOW, April 29.—Mr. G. L. Watson is a diplomatist as well as a yacht designer. In both positions his admirers have the highest estimation of his genius. In yacht designing he has converted American yacht designers, and the most gifted of these, to adopt keel cutters in preference to American centreboards. His diplomacy is not exactly associated with politics, but he has the greatest of diplomatic gifts, the gift of giving satisfactory information to credulous people. In connection with his extensive experience in building American challengers, Mr. Watson has undoubtedly had to cultivate the art of giving unreliable information, and, of course, he has no difficulty in keeping accurate details of the German Emperor's new cutter from reaching our press. Various accounts of the cutter's build, dimensions, and peculiarities are published here, as there were about the Valkyrie's. But it was confessed that more was known in New-York about Valkyrie III. than was known in Glasgow. This, of course, created alarm among those who desired that Valkyrie should be a dead secret, but, curiously, there is a similar alarm about the cutter being built for the Emperor of Germany at Glasgow from Mr. Watson's design.

In the case of Valkyrie III., it was suggested that in Britannia Mr. Watson had hit a success too cleverly to make any mistake about "improving" on Britannia. But he did "improve" on Britannia, and, as it turned out, presumably in the wrong direction. However, in the Emperor's Meteor Mr. Watson has come back to Britannia's model, and, with less beam, less draught, and a mizzen section closely resembling the Britannia, but different from the midship section of Valkyrie III., Mr. Watson at once acknowledges his mistake in avoiding Britannia's build while modeling Valkyrie III.

Some thirty or forty years ago any casual visitor to the yard where the Meteor is being built would have recognized that the Meteor was a replica of Valkyrie III. At the present date this mistake cannot be made. Even "yachting correspondents," although an infinitesimal section of the press, can notice at a glance that the Meteor, compared with Valkyrie III., is a flat-sided, narrow vessel, with much finer ends than Valkyrie III. If the Defender, the Meteor, and Valkyrie III. were lying alongside in the Erie Basin, any catboat sailor would say at once the Meteor's rail is about the nearest thing to the Defender that could be drawn.

But this only goes to prove that science is closing up the differences between yacht designers on both sides of the Atlantic, as it has done between corn grinders and other industrial experts, and that it may ultimately do between politicians when it is discovered that politics are in any way dependent on science, and are not wholly dependent, as in Europe, on international bouncing.

The measurements of the Meteor have been recently published. It is once more affirmed that she is just under 90 feet on the load water line, which limitation suggests more than a possibility of the cutter's being a challenger for the America's Cup. The length over all is given at 128 feet, which, with her extreme length of counter, may be correct. The beam is given at 25 feet, with a draught of 16 feet 8 inches, a reduction on Valkyrie and Defender undoubtedly, but another foot may safely be deducted.

Mr. Watson has announced that Meteor is to have a steel boom, the longest mainsail boom yet seen in the Clyde, and her lower mast besides it is to be shorter in proportion than Valkyrie's. This departure in boom and lower mast is unquestionably the direction in which Mr. Watson and our other designers are moving. To stretch the lower canvas further fore and aft, with less hoist, means carrying more sail in a breeze, and, what is of equal importance, less ballast, which means less immersion, less weight to carry, and, of course, an increase of speed.

Mr. Watson will not give a hint as to whether Meteor's bowsprit is to be longer or shorter than the bowsprit of Valkyrie III., as he foresaw that to give the length of the bowsprit was to give away the length of the other spars.

Mr. Goelet's Samphire is to be sent back from the Mediterranean to the Thames on board a steamer, where the cutter will be docked and put in order to meet the Herreshoff Niagara. Samphire, notwithstanding all the newspaper advertising Bilbick and Cowes have got from the English press, has proved a failure in the Mediterranean. She has won some prizes from Stephanie, as well as got well thrashed by her. But to beat Stephanie was nothing to brag about, since she proved herself a failure in the Solent. Samphire is to have some shifting of trim when she gets to the Thames, which is much needed, since she will not carry her canvas in any strength of wind.

The new twenty-rater Alfred Payne has designed for C. D. Rose of Satanita, and which is being built by Summers & Payne, Southampton, is about ready for launching. The cutter is to be called the Penitent, a possible interpretation of Mr. Rose's own position when he hurriedly withdrew his challenge for the America's Cup. If it be so, it will be acknowledged that the cutter makes a very graceful apology, whether her build be graceful or not.

French Artists in Berlin.

From The London News.

It is not many years since the Empress Frederick tried in vain to induce the French artists to send pictures to the Berlin Exhibition of Art, and a famous singer who had dared to appear on a stage at Berlin met with a very unpleasant reception on her return to Paris. Now, however, things have taken a turn for the better. M. Colonne, the famous Paris conductor, has been in Berlin, and has conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra with great success. M. Colonne received great courtesy from the managers of the royal theatres, Count von Hochberg, will, for the first time, hear a famous Paris orchestra. In the meantime, Mme. Judic enchants Berlin playgoers by her piquant chansons, and M. Félix Lacaze is again staying there, engaged in propaganda in the interests of international arbitration.

Senator Hale's Summer Home.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Hale piloted the Naval bill to its passage in the Senate on May 2, but he went about his work with a heavy heart. He learned by a dispatch which he received in the morning that his beautiful Summer home at Ellsworth, Me., had been totally destroyed by fire. This home was as the apple of Senator Hale's eye. It was built by a famous firm of Boston architects at a cost of about $100,000, and was one of the handsomest houses in Maine. It was stored with the collection of a lifetime—with books, pictures, autographs, souvenirs, bric-à-brac, and the thousand-and-one things which money cannot replace. It is the loss of these which wrings Mr. Hale's heart. The Senator said that some workmen were repairing the house, owing to damage which was done to it by a recent gale, and he supposed the fire was the result of some accident. He intended to spend the long Summer vacation there, but now his plans are all disarranged.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Cabinets for Delft Ware

nowadays are indispensable. Our little Dutch and Colonial cupboards are the fittest things imaginable for this purpose. Quite simple affairs perched on slender curved legs, and provided with old-fashioned leaded glass doors.

The Flemish finish is in perfect harmony with the Delft ware; the warm colors of mahogany contrast perfectly and give a delightful bit of emphasis.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The First Naval Battalion and the crew of the battle ship Indiana will have a joint parade to-day and will be reviewed by the Adjutant General and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the Waldorf at 3:15 P. M. The line of march will be up Thirtieth Street to Madison Square, thence up Fifth Avenue to Forty-first Street, down Madison Avenue to Thirtieth Street, and to the New-Hampshire, foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The parade is in commemoration of the cordial relations which have constantly existed between the navy and the battalion during the first five years of the enlistment of the Naval Militia.

—The Board of Managers of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen has issued its fifty-second annual report. The society conducts five stations—the Floating Church of Our Saviour, the mission and reading room at 34 Pike Street, a sailors' home at 52 Market Street, a mission at 21 Coenties Slip, and the Church of the Holy Comforter, on West Houston Street. The expenses for the year were $13,519.78.

—City Magistrate Mott yesterday discharged from custody, for lack of sufficient evidence, Tillie Henry, the young Brooklyn girl who was charged by the Fire Marshal with having attempted to set fire to the flat house at 89 Bedford Street, this city. It was alleged that the girl sought revenge on her former lover, Theodore Jacobs, whom she supposed to be sleeping in the house. Jacobs refused to come from Philadelphia to testify.

—The management of the Proper Food Exposition, 841 Broadway, treated its visitors last Thursday to shredded wheat strawberry shortcake free. Thursday shredded wheat codfish cakes were served, and yesterday apple pudding. New dishes, showing the scope of the shredded wheat biscuit in kitchen economy, will be served daily, and an extensive menu has been arranged.

—Frank Smith, known unfavorably to the Park Row newsboys as the "king of the crap shooters," was yesterday sentenced to three months in the penitentiary. He had been arrested on complaint of the Gerry society for teaching boys to gamble. He was caught at the game with some newsboys on Wednesday night at 12 o'clock at Beekman and Park Row.

—The May number of The Social Register indicates that for the past quarter there have been 100 marriages, 92 deaths of men, 80 deaths of women, 288 departures for Europe, and 59 arrivals from foreign countries, among the prominent families of New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore.

—James L. Hand of Paterson, N. J., formerly a pension official in this city, who was convicted three months ago in the United States court of forgery in a pension-fraud case, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brown to pay a fine of $1,000 and to undergo four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

—Charles Frohman, who has just arrived in London, cabled yesterday that "The Gay Parislans," which was produced in London at the Vaudeville Theatre, under the title of "Night in Paris," is a great success, and the London critics say that it is good for a two years' run.

—Oscar Hammerstein has appointed Edward Burke Scott press agent of the Olympia Music Hall and Theatre, John J. Nolan having resigned from that position. Mr. Scott takes charge on Monday next.

—For having been caught by the police with a dirk knife in his pocket, Stephen Sacardo, an Italian Bowery barber, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, to six years in State prison.

—Mrs. Henrietta Boldtman, the fortune teller who was caught while passing counterfeit two-dollar bills made by Charles Pachin, was yesterday sentenced to pay $100 fine and serve two years in prison.

—Clarence Whitman of the dry goods firm bearing his name, at Broadway and Eleventh Street, was elected yesterday a Director of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Brooklyn.

—Controller Palmer has learned that James A. Tappan, a messenger in the Department of Assessment, received $58.65 in excess of his regular salary for the month of April. He has notified Mr. Tappan to return the money, or it will be deducted from his salary for May. The money was paid to Mr. Tappan for working overtime, and the Controller does not intend to pay any city official who draws a regular salary one cent for working overtime.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday a verdict was given to John Cleary for $1,250 in his suit against Blake & Williams, who had the contract for putting steam pipes in Public School No. 107, Christopher Cleary, son of the plaintiff, leaned against a door, which gave way, and he was killed. The father sued for $25,000.

—Gotlieb Lenz, forty-four years old, died in St. Catharine's Hospital yesterday from the effects of paris green, which he had taken with suicidal intent at his home, 146 Ten Eyck Street. He took the poison because he was out of work and could not support his large family.

—The Rev. W. L. McElveen, pastor of the North New-York Congregational Church, No. 1 One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Willis Avenue, Mott Haven, has received a call to the pastorate of the New-England Church, South Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

—The Teachers' Committee of the Board of Education has confirmed the appointment of Frederick L. Luqueer as Principal of Public School No. 110. It was ascertained that at one time he had been a teacher in Columbia College.

—Peter Bannon, fifty-six years old, of 189 Tillary Street, while repairing a roof at 257 Hudson Avenue, yesterday fell to the ground and was instantly killed. His son was working with him at the time of the accident.

Long Island.

—Police Justice Duffy, in Long Island City, yesterday dismissed the charge against Policeman Ambrose Clancy of the Long Island City police force of swearing falsely as to his age in order that he could secure an appointment as a policeman. The charge against the policeman was made by ex-Secretary George Crowley, ex-Corporation Counsel Willard Steward, ex-Alderman Joseph Cassidy, and ex-Civil Service Commissioner Thomas Kavanagh, who all held office under ex-Mayor Sanford.

—C. Pemberton Holland, who said he was an agent for Marden & Co. of 140 West Broadway, New-York, was arrested by Constable Roe, in Patchogue yesterday, on a charge of swindling Mrs. Arthur Terry. He has been getting deposits from housekeepers on orders, but never sent the orders. The firm cannot be found at the address he gave. He is believed to be insane.

—Minor Maynard, employed by George W. Cooper of Riverhead, while harnessing a horse yesterday, was bitten in the left cheek by the animal. The wound, which is not regarded as a serious one, was dressed by Dr. J. H. Benjamin.

—Alma Kaegney, a servant in the family of Capt. I. J. Merritt of Flushing, has become insane because of the faithlessness of a lover whom she left in Sweden a few years ago.

Yonkers.

—The Social Committee of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church gave an interesting entertainment of historical tableaus last evening at the residence of Mrs. Orville B. Ackerly in Warburton Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vezin of North Broadway are entertaining Mr. Vezin's brother, Frederick, and his wife, from Germany. Frederick is an artist. He exhibited two paintings at the World's Fair.

—Gabriel Reevs has received his sloop yacht Nan from the builders. It is anchored at the grounds of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club. It is 27 feet in length, and has very pretty lines.

—The McKinley Republicans of this city held a meeting last evening in Wiggins's Hall to express their preference of him for the nomination for President at the National Convention.

—The Leo Association had its opening entertainment in its new hall, 18 Warburton Avenue, Thursday evening. It was largely attended, and the new quarters were much admired.

—There was an entertainment and reception of the Woman's Relief Corps at Grant Hall Thursday evening.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club will have a planked-shad feast this evening at the clubhouse.

—The Fourth Separate Company held a business meeting Thursday evening.

New-Rochelle.

—Arbor Day was celebrated yesterday by the school children. It is the custom in New-Rochelle to make the day the chief school festival of the year. The exercises yesterday were more elaborate than usual, and each school had many visitors. The children all brought flowers in the morning to be used in decorating the schoolrooms.

—Very pretty exercises were held in Trinity Parish School yesterday morning in honor of Arbor Day. A large audience witnessed the tree-planting by the children.

—Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the Century Dictionary, will lecture at the Gymnasium Thursday morning, on "Phonetic Spelling."

—Capt. G. W. Loyd says the tautog, or blackfish, are "awake and beginning to feed." Capt. Loyd caught four blackfish Thursday.

—James Cruikshank gave an interesting lecture Wednesday evening at Mrs. Hazen's school, Pelham Manor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Smythe and Miss Smythe have returned to their home in Sound View Avenue.

—The New-Rochelle Wheelmen Thursday evening added twenty-five names to their membership roll.

—Apple and cherry trees in this section of Westchester County are full of blossoms.

—The Salvation Army will hold meetings every Wednesday evening at Moulton Hall.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Grand Jury yesterday finished its business for the term, and was discharged. It found ten true bills against offenders. Among the indictments were the following: James Kelly, for grand larceny in the second degree for stealing a horse from Peter Sheridan, in Mount Vernon; Mary Marinco, for receiving stolen property in Yonkers; Cornelius Lally, for burglary in the second degree, in Yonkers, and Amos A. Conklin, for burglary in the third degree at the place of business of William Travers, in Peekskill.

—R. W. Beck, S. H. Graham, E. Engleke, Henry Yorke, Henry Billington, Charles Gleason, John Hughes, Frederick Seltzer, George Henderson, John A. Billington, F. H. C. Daly, and M. F. Biduiph of Rye were passengers on Mr. Read's coach "Enterprise" yesterday afternoon.

Millinery Department.

Sale of Artificial Flowers.

About 50 Dozens Assorted French Sample Pacquets, 25, 45 & 75 cts. Each.

Imported Montures and Wreaths of Roses and Assorted Blossoms, 95 cents.

As well as a large variety of Imported Flowers and Foliage, 25, 35, 45, 65, 75 and 95 cents per bunch.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

**THE NE

Saturday
May 9-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CYCLES AND THE BRIDGE

A TALK ABOUT THEM ENDS IN REMARKS ON MANNERS.

The Pretty Visitor Learned to Ride a Wheel in the Parlor, and Declared She Would Wear Short Skirts—Then Paterfamilias Told How Long Gowns Took the Shine Off His Boots, and the Women Spoke of Boorish Ways of Men.

The conversation began with bicycles and ended with the bridge and manners.

The bicycle is an omnipresent topic for conversation, and the bridge is always a good subject with Brooklyn people, especially those rare individuals who have only a mild interest in the bicycle—such interest, for instance, as follows the expending of $100, more or less, for a wheel and then acting as body guard for an enthusiastic wife or pretty daughter for a few evenings on the nearest street paved with asphalt. There is nothing in acting as body guard while the new wheel and its possessor are becoming acquainted, to bring about the wild enthusiasm which a real bicyclist possesses, but family affection and the investment in a new tire occasionally keeps up the mildly interested attention.

It was a Sunday evening discussion. Paterfamilias was enjoying himself in the bosom of his family, and a familiar visitor or two had dropped in. Naturally the young people talked of bicycles, and paterfamilias, when the conversation languished, of the bridge.

"Whenever I am hard pressed in any way, I always think of the bridge," he remarked, with a studied carelessness.

"For shame!" said mamma.

"Pa-pa!" cried the pretty daughter, in accents of horror.

"A pun!" said the equally pretty young woman visitor.

It was the pretty visitor who began the bicycle talk. It was Sunday, but she took her first ride on the bicycle.

"It is a shame, I know," she said, "but I never could make up my mind even to get on to one. If one did not have to learn with so many people looking on I shouldn't care, but I know I never could stand it."

"Oh, you won't mind at all," said the pretty daughter, who said she had been "riding for ages." "Why, you could learn on my wheel right here." And so she did.

The big brother of the family brought up the wheel and the pretty visitor mounted at the first effort. She did not look at all like an ordinary bicyclist. There was pretty soft silk and lace up high and close around her white throat; there was more lace over her delicate wrists, and just a suspicion of the same soft material on her pretty skirts, such skirts as no bicyclist was ever known to wear before, and two slender feet in pretty, highheeled shoes sent the pedals around rapidly.

"Now, that is a bicycle suit that is worth while," said paterfamilias, who had been gazing admiringly while the lesson progressed.

Round and round the parlor went the pretty visitor, and up and down the hall, with her cheeks flushed and her eyes shining, the big brother meanwhile steadying the wheel.

"There! I knew I could do it," she said complacently. "I do not think I shall have to take another lesson. It is very easy. But I shall have a short dress and I shall not wear skirts under it."

"No?" said paterfamilias.

"No," the pretty visitor went on, for she was an energetic young woman and congratulated herself upon possessing common sense, although she did like to wear pretty silk gowns and ruffles and puffs. "And what is more, I should like to wear short skirts when it rains. It really is a shame, and I simply hate myself when I come in on a rainy day with my skirts wet, even if it is only just the least bit."

It was not an original line of thought, but it was an old grievance, and it gave paterfamilias an opportunity to talk about the bridge and other things.

"Yes," he said, laying his pipe down on a big Turkish ash receiver, "and it is very hard on the men. You need not look surprised. On the bridge—"

"Papa!" cried the pretty daughter.

"Going over the bridge," continued paterfamilias, "I should say, after profound mathematical calculation, that I have had about a quart of blacking removed from my boots during the years since it was opened in 1883. My calculations are, of course, on a large scale, and take into consideration the generous amount of blacking a bootblack considers necessary for a shine and the fact that I have crossed the bridge on an average twice a day for thirteen years."

"You young ladies," with a dignified wave of the hand, "have no idea of the havoc your long skirts make, and I acknowledge I consider it a credit to my powers of observation that I discovered the cause of what had been for some time an annoyance.

"The bridge, you will observe, is the real terminus of many car lines. Consequently it is apt to be unduly crowded at different times in the day. It has been my fortune—ill fortune I have come to consider it—to cross the bridge at the time it is jealously guarded by a goodly number of women of all ages—shoppers and would-be shoppers, or matinée devotees. But it was a long time before I connected this fact with my boots.

"I observed continually that I never left the bridge cars with my boots in the immaculate condition in which I entered them if there was a suspicion of moisture to be found on the streets anywhere. After a rain, and on Summer days when the streets were kept in a condition of mud by the watering carts, I noticed that the shine on my boots was never safe.

"I happened to be looking down at my boots one morning just before the train started. Just then a woman passed me. There was a gentle rustle of silk, a delicate skirt brushed lightly over my foot, and as the foot came to view again I saw that it had lost its immaculate shine. I drew my foot back instinctively, and just then there was another rustle. A pretty little woman swept by me, and presto! the shine was gone from that other boot also.

"You see, ladies, with your dainty trailing skirts, you take up the dampness on the streets, and then we unfortunate men receive a large part of it on our boots. Really, it is not only unpleasant but it is expensive, I assure you."

Paterfamilias was growing eloquent.

"Now, papa," said papa's daughter, in a tone of virtuous indignation, "I am almost sure you kept your seat when you ought to have given it up. It is a shame the way the men flock into those cars and get all the seats. It is not a case of fairness; it is simply a matter of superior athletic ability. I sometimes wish I did not have skirts. I'd just like to fight. Yes, I would."

"I'm sure my skirts are not like that," said the little visitor, with a suggestion of tears in her voice. "And, any way, it is not half so bad as what I have seen the men do time and time again, and they know better. I have seen a man stand in the car door, reading a paper, and with his great elbows standing out on both sides and an umbrella at a right angle under his arm. There he stands until the car stops, when he walks leisurely out, still reading, and the people behind him get out as best they can.

"I never saw a man go up stairs with an umbrella that it was not standing out a foot or two behind him. Then, in the car, if a man has a friend with him, he is sure to turn his back toward his next neighbor and twist around until he has his own seat and half of hers, if it happens to be a woman. I suppose a man would push back. If it's me," with a lapse of grammar, "I look daggers at him, but, of course, he never sees it."

"Yes, and papa have you seen the men crowd up around the ticket window so that you have to just fight your way by if you have a ticket ready? Then, when you get a good, comfortable seat in the train and a man on the next seat has his elbow over it so that you have to sit bolt upright—well, some day I shall just use a hat pin—"

"Is it not getting warm here?" said paterfamilias, meekly. "Perhaps I had better lower a window."

PROF. BURR GOING TO HOLLAND.

To Secure Information for the Venezuelan Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Venezuelan Commission's chief historical expert, Prof. George L. Burr, will sail for Holland tomorrow to investigate the Dutch records bearing upon the Guianan boundary dispute. Prof. Burr, who holds the Chair of History at Cornell University, has been in Washington for the past two months developing evidence relating to Dutch claims in South America. He is said to have extraordinary personal qualifications for the researches he is to make at The Hague, Middleburg, Amsterdam, and other cities of the Netherlands, where documents are believed to exist which cannot fail to influence the final decision of the commission.

In the British Blue Book, nearly all the allusions to Dutch records are given in a general way, without precise reference to the volume or archives where they can be found and verified or amplified. As that parliamentary publication also fails to give copies of important documents that in all likelihood are extant, as they are referred to by many historical writers, the commission has deemed it advisable to have Prof. Burr make an exhaustive examination of all the evidence upon which many Blue Book arguments rest. Prof. Burr's studies with the commission developed a number of statements by both English and Dutch claiming to be based upon original records, and an attempt will be made to settle beyond a doubt many discrepancies and inconsistencies, or to find explanations for them. In sending this expert abroad, the Venezuelan Commission gives notice that it does not propose to base its findings of fact in the dispute upon any authorities, however eminent, but to go back to the source from which those authorities derived their information or claimed to have done so, and ascertain with certainty the real facts.

Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of Brown University has been here for the past week, pursuing a course of study similar to that of Prof. Burr, among the vast amount of documents, books, and maps that have been collected. The commission is now looking forward to the receipt of the supplementary Blue Book, which is promised for next week, and which is expected to contain unedited copies of all the documents quoted in the first book, which, by their incomplete condition and the suppression of portions favorable to Venezuela, caused such unfavorable comment. Soon after Prof. Burr appears, an expert, similar to Prof. Burr, will probably be sent to Spain. The original documents from Venezuela's claim are still in process of translation, and may not be presented to the commission for several weeks.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN WHEAT.

Prospects Good for Crops of Apples and Peaches.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 8.—The May crop bulletin, which was issued by the State Board of Agriculture to-day, places the condition of the wheat crop in this State even lower than the bulletin for the 1st of April. It was then put at 57 per cent. of an average crop. Now it is put at only 55 per cent. The crop in this State cannot exceed half an ordinary yield, as the acreage is lower than usual.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—The crop report issued to-day says that the weather in April was favorable and crops of all kinds made good progress. Not more than two or 3 per cent. of the wheat sowed will be plowed up because Winter killed or otherwise destroyed. With few exceptions, reports show no damage by insects. The average crop condition of wheat in the State is the highest reported in five years. Wheat marketed by farmers in April was 468,634 bushels, as compared with 810,226 bushels in April, 1895.

The amount in nine months, from August to April is 7,781,870 bushels, as compared with 9,670,541 bushels in the same months last year. Prospect is good for heavy crops of apples and peaches. The average percentage for the State is 96 for apples and 84 for peaches.

Vitascope Company Organized.

The success of the vitascope at Koster & Bial's has led to the incorporation of a company for the manufacture of machines. Thomas A. Edison is, of course, the head and front of the venture, and associated with him as Directors are Norman E. Raff, Frank R. Gammon, and James H. White. The capital stock of the company is $60,000, and it will deal in vitascopes, kinetoscopes, phonographs, and similar machines.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR SHOT

HE HAD FIRED AT TWO POLICEMEN IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

His Companion, Who Also Attempted to Wound a Patrolman, Escaped—O'Connor Hit in the Neck with a Bullet and Seriously Hurt—Thieves Have Been Preying on Residents in Capt. Creeden's Precinct—Men Sent Out to Trap Them.

William O'Connor, a young man about whom the police have learned very little, was shot in the neck and dangerously wounded by Patrolman Patrick T. Ried of the Morrisania police after he had attempted to kill Ried and Patrolman Daniel Ryan of the same precinct, who had surprised him and a companion in an evident attempt at burglary. Ryan has a bullet hole through his hat, and Ried's overcoat is torn across the left shoulder. O'Connor is a prisoner at Fordham Hospital.

The encounter between the policemen and O'Connor and his companion occurred in the neighborhood of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. This is a lonely spot at night. The houses are isolated, and present a good field for burglars. There have been so many burglaries in the neighborhood that Capt. Creeden has for several weeks sent out a squad of men in plain clothes after midnight to look out for the thieves. Capt. Creeden became convinced that the burglaries were the work of one gang, because they were all done in the same way, entrance being effected by throwing back the catch of a basement window with a small half-round tool, which left an impression easily recognizable.

Patrolmen Ryan and Ried left the station house at East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street about midnight. They were in plain clothes. They went along together until they reached the junction of Union Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. They saw two men, about 1:40 A. M., in the grounds surrounding the residence of Capt. John E. Barstow, 1,020 Union Avenue. The men were near the side gate in One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The policemen determined to separate so that the men, whom they suspected of being the burglars, might be headed off if they took different directions.

Ryan told the story of his part in the encounter yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said: "When I left Ried at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street I walked quickly down the avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. I was pretty close on the men before they saw me. When they did see me they bolted out of the gate, near which they were crouching, and started to run toward Prospect Avenue. I started in pursuit, and before I had gone over 150 feet one of the men, who afterward escaped, turned round sharp and fired three shots at me as rapidly as he could. None of the bullets struck me. I had got my revolver out by that time, and I fired one shot at the fugitives, but I was running, and my aim was not good. The men kept on, and one of them turned into Westchester Avenue and I lost sight of him.

"I was overhauling O'Connor when he turned sharp round and fired at me. I felt the bullet pass through my hat and hair, and I thought surely I was wounded. O'Connor continued running like a deer down Prospect Avenue, and when midway between One Hundred and Sixty-fourth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street I saw Ried running toward us. I shouted to him: 'Stop him, Pat; he's shot me,' for I still supposed I was shot."

At this point of the story Ried took up the narrative. He said: "After Ryan left me I followed him slowly, and it seemed to me that it was only a few minutes when I heard the shots, and I ran in his direction. I saw O'Connor running in the middle of the road and Ryan close behind him. I could see the light shining on the barrel of the revolver which O'Connor carried in his right hand, which hung by his side. I heard Ryan call out to me to stop him, and I jumped out into the middle of the road. I shouted to the fugitive to stop when he was within fifteen feet of me. He raised his revolver and I think he fired point-blank at me. I ducked, and the bullet struck me on the left shoulder, plowing its way along the cloth, but not wounding me. As I straightened up O'Connor was almost past me, and I fired. O'Connor stopped, threw up his hands, and screamed, 'I'm shot!' I saw blood pour from his head and fell on his face in the roadway. His revolver went spinning out of his hand onto the sidewalk."

The bullet from Ried's pistol had struck O'Connor in the right side of the neck an inch below the ear, and he was bleeding profusely. The noise of the firing had aroused the neighborhood and had attracted several mounted policemen, who were started off in search of O'Connor's companion, but he was not captured. An ambulance was summoned and O'Connor was taken to Fordham Hospital. He refused to talk, but all they learned from him was that he lived at Collinsville, Conn. He is not known to the police of the annexed district. He was well-dressed, his clothes being almost new. In his possession were found a putty knife such as is used by burglars to slip back window catches, a screwdriver, a table knife sharpened to the point, a half-round chisel, a piece of bent wire, and 70 cents in cash. These implements have convinced Capt. Creeden that he and his companion were responsible for nearly all the burglaries that have occurred recently in the precinct.

At Fordham Hospital it was said yesterday that O'Connor was in a critical condition. It was impossible to probe for the bullet. One of the large blood vessels in the neck was injured and the wounded man was bleeding internally. No one was allowed to converse with him, and the doctors in attendance have prohibited him from talking. The police hoped to get from him some clue to his companion, but it is not probable that they will succeed.

HEBREW STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

Its Features and Names of Those Who Will Conduct It.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association will hold its nineteenth annual strawberry festival this evening in the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The festival has been a great success in previous years, and it is promised that the new features this year will make it more attractive than ever. The 2,000 tickets already sold bespeak a large attendance.

The main features of the festival will be a floral booth, a bric-à-brac stand, and a lemonade well.

The ladies' Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. Joshua Piza, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, Mrs. Jaques Levy, Mrs. Philip Cowen, and Mrs. Louis Gans.

The Strawberry Festival Committee of the Young Men's Hebrew Association consists of Lucien L. Bonheur, Chairman; Levi Hershfield, Isaac Newton Lewis, Dr. Louis S. Rosenstiel, Edwin M. Schwarz, Falk Younker, and Percival S. Menken, ex officio.

The floral booth will be in charge of Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, who will have to assist her Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Louis Stern, Mrs. Gustav Seligman, Mrs. William Einstein, Miss J. Hoffman, Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, Mrs. A. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Edward Wasserman, Miss Madeline Schafer, Miss Grace Schafer, Miss Madeline Beer, Miss Frances Jacobi, Miss Florence Bach, Miss Irene Kohns, Miss Jennie R. Ickelheimer, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Miss Hattie Rothschild, Miss Frances Ranger, Miss Florence Tobias, Miss Alice Sterne, Miss Daisy Levy, Miss Eleanor Wise, the Misses Offenbach, Miss Minnie Rothschild, Miss Alice Elsing, Miss Irma Kaufman, Miss Clothilde Mortimer, Miss Lena Steinberger, Miss Aimee Steinberger, Miss Florence Meyer, Miss Flora Frank, Miss Adele Guggenheimer, Miss Mary Marx; Miss Josephine R. Menken, Miss Ray Cook, Miss Blanche Dittenhoefer, Miss A. Sommers, Miss S. Stiner, Mrs. Jesse I. Straus, Miss Netta Frank, and Miss Beulah Einstein.

The candy booth will be in charge of Mrs. B. J. Ludwig, who will have to assist her Mrs. Leo Schlesinger, Mrs. Leopold Stern, Mrs. New, Mrs. Lustig, Miss Florence Kahnweiler, Miss Amelia Simon, Miss Rebecca Younker, Miss Rose Younker, Miss Jessie Comprecht, Miss Ella Bloch, Miss Bertha Simon, Miss Laura Bottstein, Miss Blanche Silberberg, Miss Rose Frank, Miss Sarah May Morris, Miss Gussie Ellison, Miss Jessie Solis-Cohen, Miss Ray Gantz, Miss Sophia Nussbaum, Miss Belle Triesdorfer, Miss Florence Marks, Miss Rosamond Lilienthal, Miss Edna Phillips, Miss Isabelle Levy, Miss Minnie Hermstadt, Miss Marianne Silberstein, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Minnie Hamburger, Miss Theodora Lilienthal, Miss Beatrice Sewards, Miss Amy Rosenfeld, Miss Alice Rosenstein, Miss Alice Waltzfelder, Miss Bertha Davidson, Miss Rose Davidson, Miss Helen Ullman, Miss Birdie Arnold, Miss Grace Stone, Miss F. Lyon, Miss M. Levy, Miss A. Levy, Miss J. Cohn, Miss Shafran, Miss L. Pinover, Miss Emilie Aaron, Miss Sarah Lyon, Miss Theresa Kastor, Miss R. Kastor, Miss H. Lehman, and Miss R. Fox.

The bric-a-brac booth will be in charge of Mrs. Joshua Piza, who will be assisted by Mrs. Jules A. Menken, Mrs. Isaac Newton Lewis, Mrs. Jaques Levy, Miss Aronson, Miss Jennie Aronson, Miss Brandon, Miss Gertrude A. Cohen, Miss Gertrude M. Davies, Miss Dreyfous, Miss Rose Dreyfous, Miss Drucker, Miss Elkus, Miss Eder, Miss Edith Eder, Miss Ella Friedman, Miss Estelle Friedman, Miss Goldberg, Miss Henriques, Miss Jacobs, Miss Florence S. Kaliska, Miss Lopez, Miss Hettie Levy, Miss Amy Lewis, Miss Daisy Levy, Miss Lilly Levy, Miss Levison, Miss Menken, Miss Alma de S. Mendes, Miss Edith P. Mendes, Miss Magdalene Mayer, Miss Ellie Moeller, Miss Mankiewiez, Miss Anna Mayer, Miss Oppenheimer, Miss Belle Oppenheimer, Miss Rebecca Piza, Miss Leah Adele Piza, Miss E. Aimee Piza, Miss Eva A. Piza, Miss Sarah Stahl, Miss Rose Spiegelberg, Miss Tanzer, Miss Edith Tanzer, Miss Clara Weil, Miss Walzfelder, Miss Rebecca Younker, and Miss Ray Younker.

The lemonade stand will be in charge of Mrs. Philip Cowen, assisted by Miss Elsie A. Abrahams, Miss Grace M. Altman, Miss Fanny Aaronson, Miss Jenny Aaronson, Miss Nettie Cowen, Miss Estelle De Leemi, Miss Rose Frank, Miss Leah Goldsmith, Miss Lena Kahn, Miss Florence Kreisler, Miss Nettie Kreisler, Miss Eulalie Lang Newman, Miss Hilda Weil, and Miss Julia Weill.

The members of the ladies' Committee on Membership are Miss Rose Englander, Miss Florence Hershfield, Miss Bertha Davidson, Miss Rose Davidson, Miss Clara Baker, and Miss Grace Stern.

The Floor Committee will have for its Chairman I. Asher. The Reception Committee will be in charge of William Lewinson.

A feature which is arousing much interest will be the voting for an ivory gavel, which will be given to the most popular society represented at the festival.

CAPT. JAMES WARD'S DEFENSE.

Says Mr. Henriques Was Hasty in Making Charges.

Capt. James Ward of the bridge police, who has had charges preferred against him by Bridge Trustee Henriques, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, in speaking about the charges, said:

"If Mr. Henriques had not been too hasty, and had investigated before acting, he would never have preferred those charges. I had no hand in raising the money. I never spoke to one member of the force asking for a contribution, and it was by my order that the money was returned. I have no fear as to the trial next Monday, and will have no difficulty in proving my innocence. I hear they have five or six witnesses whom they have subpoenaed, but all they can testify is that they paid their money into the fund and that I had nothing to do with it. One of these witnesses was cross-examined yesterday by Mr. Henriques, and this man told me that after Mr. Henriques had heard his story, he said: 'This puts a different face on the matter, and if I had known this I would never have preferred the charges.'

"Personally, I do not see why the men have not just as much right to look out for their own interests as the Trustees. When the Trustees' interests are threatened they get the bridge's counsel to look out for them, and the bill is paid by the bridge, and yet they question the right of the police to pay their own money for the same kind of protection."

It is said that $88 was collected.

RICH IN YEARS AND WORK

THE REV. SYLVESTER MALONE'S DOUBLE CELEBRATION.

His Seventy-fifth Birthday and the Anniversary of His Connection with the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul Made a Day of Rejoicing—Praises and Well Wishes for a Highly Respected Priest—A. P. A. Opposition Will Help McKinley.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, was seventy-five years old yesterday. He was at his home, 69 South Third Street, most of the day, receiving the felicitations of the members of his very large congregation.

He is a hard worker for a man of his years, and yesterday morning celebrated mass in the church. The venerable priest

The Rev. Sylvester Malone,

Has Been Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, 52 Years. Is 75 Years Old.

has been in charge of the church just fifty-two years yesterday, and the double celebration was one of the most important that has taken place in Brooklyn in a long time.

In his parlors were several large baskets of flowers that had been sent to him by his friends. He received this message, which gave him great pleasure, from Theodore A. Havemeyer:

Dear Father Malone: I received this morning an invitation to attend your diamond birthday to-morrow afternoon and regret exceedingly that I shall be out of town, and although I cannot verbally extend my congratulations I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without telling you how much I regret that the years are going by and how much I am pleased to find that they appear to leave no mark upon your vitality and energy. In fact, I believe you are really younger to-day in spirits than, as I remember you, ten years ago. I hope God will give you the blessing of continued health and happiness. In all these wishes my family join. As always I am yours affectionately,

THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER.

He also received a pleasing letter from the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church. It was as follows:

My Dear Father Malone:

I am sorry that my engagements prevent me from attending the entertainment to be given by the pupils of the schools attached to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul in honor of your diamond birthday. Please accept this very brief note as a cordial expression of my congratulations on your life work and on the witness of your power to live a Christian life. May God's fulnilment of His promise to renew the youth of those that trust in Him and fill their last days with a hope brighter than the hopes of childhood. Yours sincerely,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

Messages were also received from Postmaster Sullivan, Father Dauffenbach of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, and ex-Consul General Wolf of Washington, the latter telegraphing: "May health and good humor crown a noble life."

In an interview Father Malone, in speaking on the political question, said:

"I would like to see Mr. Morton nominated, if he cannot be nominated, then I think the country will be unanimous in choosing Mr. Harrison as the nominee of the Republican Party. But as things look now, it appears to me that the rank and file of the Democratic Party will have a great deal to do with the advance of McKinley sentiment. Realizing that a protective tariff contributed largely to the prosperity of the land, and that when the tariff was broken down under a different policy there was a great change for the worse, many Democrats will be ready to swell the ranks of those who wish to see McKinley named. I know there are hundreds and thousands of these people who had money in the savings banks when the old tariff was in existence, and when the change of policy came they were brought to such a condition that they could not only get no interest on their money, but often had to draw upon the principal for the support of themselves and their families. I am not surprised that a large number of the followers of the Democratic Party are going to stand by McKinley.

"I certainly would prefer Harrison. To him is due the credit, in my estimation, for a large measure of the prosperity which was attributed to Mr. McKinley's efforts. McKinley's name has become so identified with the policy of protection that a great many people say 'He is the man we want.'

"Another thing I wish to say: Although many of our Catholic people have been off the track in making such ado about the A. P. A., it will prove a source of strength to McKinley, for, when it antagonizes him, not only will the Catholic people stand by him because of this opposition, but all true Americans as well who are not disposed to allow the introduction of these foreign questions into our American policy, will take his part."

Father Malone is a Republican, and is one of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

A birthday party was given in honor of the event at the Amphion Theatre yesterday afternoon, and the children of the parochial school gave an entertainment and listened to a short address by Father Malone.

SITE FOR WEST SIDE PARK.

Schoolhouse Block Selected—East Side Territory Also Approved.

The Board of Street Opening yesterday finally settled the question of the site for the small west side park that it has had under consideration for several months.

The site selected is known as the schoolhouse site, and is bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

The board would like to have secured the spot now used by the Hudson River Railroad as a depot, at Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets and Tenth Avenue, but the Corporation Counsel gave it as his opinion that the property could not be condemned, as it is already in use for a public purpose.

The site selected was chosen because there is a large schoolhouse situated in the centre of the block, in Twenty-seventh Street, and thus a dual benefit will be had from the park.

Controller Fitch opposed taking the schoolhouse site, on the ground that the block was too dear and that the city is now loaded down with all the debt it can well carry. He wanted the Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets site taken, as being the cheapest, but he was voted down. The assessed value of the entire block is, including the schoolhouse, $706,000, and the market value about $1,118,000.

Mr. Fitch, in opposing the selection of this site, said the city is so fast being loaded down with debt that it is a question as to how little more can be carried with safety.

"You will awaken to these facts," he said, "perhaps, when too late, and, in my opinion, it is just such sort of expenditures as this that will put us back twenty-five years."

The board formally passed a resolution selecting the blocks bounded by Pitt, Sheriff, Houston, and Stanton Streets, as determined at the last meetnig, for the small park site on the lower east side.

The committee having this matter in hand reported favorably as a site for a second park down town the territory bounded by Hester, Essex, and Suffolk Streets and East Broadway. Discussion on this site, however, was laid over until the next meeting.

NEW STATION IN PARK AVENUE.

Mayor Approves of Bill for Structure in the Up-Town District.

Mayor Strong gave several hearings on legislative bills yesterday. The bill permitting the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to erect a station between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, on the level of Park Avenue, was among them.

Commissioners Harvier, Lightball, and Stoddard of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission appeared against the bill, and their main ground of contest was that they had not been consulted. Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Blandy appeared for the property owners, and said they were willing to have the station placed as suggested in the bill.

Ira M. Place, who appeared for the New-York Central Railroad Company, said the measure was a compromise one, and was acceptable to both the property owners and the company. The Mayor gave his approval to the bill.

Among other bills approved by Mayor Strong yesterday were those authorizing a bridge over the Port Morris Railroad at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Brook Avenue, widening One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street from the East to the Harlem River, and appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of Ryan Park, in the annexed district.

Mayor Strong also approved a bill empowering the Dock Board to condemn certain piers extending from Eighteenth to Twenty-third Street, on the East River. The piers are under the joint ownership of the city and private parties, and this has occasioned no little difficulty in letting them.

EXTENDING CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Staff of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Under the Rules.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The President has further amended the civil service rules by an order issued to-day bringing into the classified service the staff of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which embraces about 140 persons.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—At a banquet given by Baltimoreans to the National Municipal League delegates last night, Gen. William Aikin of Norwich, Conn., one of the leading civil service reformers of the country, made a brief address on the recent general revision of civil service rules by President Cleveland, by which nearly 30,000 offices at one sweep were brought under the protection of the civil service law.

"This action," said Gen. Aikin, "is deserving of the highest commendation. No matter what the party be called to which the man belongs, and no matter what his views be on other questions, I would, if it be not inappropriate in a meeting such as this, move that the President of this league be requested to convey by letter to the President of the United States the grateful and appreciative thanks of the National Municipal League for the step which he has taken to enlarge the area of civil service reform in this country."

Almost before Gen. Aikin had finished his motion there were a score of seconds from all parts of the room. Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte put the motion, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising "aye."

Departures for Europe.

The Cunarder Lucania, which sails for Liverpool to-day, will have among her saloon passengers Mrs. Augustin Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Untermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Clark and Miss Madge Clark, Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp, Mrs. S. S. Fisher and Miss Fisher, Mrs. Lorillard, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, Jr., and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaskel and Miss Eleanor Kaskel, A. Scheitlin, E. S. Chapin, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Litchfield.

Among those who have been booked to sail by La Bourgogne for Havre are Judge F. C. Brewster and Miss E. S. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chaffraix, Allain Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Harmon and the Misses Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, and Prince Serge Wolkonsky.

The Manitoba will have among her passengers for London Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. J. McClure Hamilton, J. A. S. Monks, the Rev. W. C. Daland, Mrs. Daland, and Miss S. Daland.

THE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

COL. WARING TELLS OF HIS STRUGGLE WITH THE POLITICIANS.

How He Has Ignored Them and Cleaned the Streets of New-York—Politics and Business Do Not Go Well Together—Several Papers Read on the Government of Municipalities—Adjournment of the League.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—The National Municipal League completed its programme to-day and adjourned. The sessions have unquestionably been of great value to reformers as showing the extraordinary rise of interest in reform work. The papers read before the convention have been for the most part severely practical, and the delegates appear to be imbued with the belief that excellent results are bound to follow.

To-day's session began with an address by Frederick William Holls of New-York.

Henry W. Williams of Baltimore read an interesting paper on the reform of Municipal Councils, in which he advanced some up-to-date ideas. He took the ground that a single Council would be an infinitely better system than the double affair, provided ward lines were abolished and the Councilmen elected upon a general ticket.

James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club of New-York, read a paper on "Should Municipal Legislators Receive a Salary?" in which he stated that American Aldermen are, in both character and ability, below the standard of their communities; that the salaries are not sufficiently large to attract qualified men; that most honorable men, however public-spirited, must see some consideration to offset the stigma which generally attaches to the office of Alderman or member of the Council. European cities, Mr. Pryor said, generally have municipal Councilors of good character and sufficient ability, fully representing their constituencies, and they serve without pay. In this country those who are most interested in problems of good government are generally young men who cannot enter upon a public career without some assurance of compensation for abandoning, in whole or in part, the professions or business in which they are seeking to establish themselves. "Yet, among these younger men, schooled in the newest political ideas, free from party shackles which restrain most of their older fellow-citizens, we must look for the leaders in the great struggle for our cities upon which we are about entering." For these reasons, Mr. Pryor concluded, municipal legislators must be well paid if the services of men worthy to bear any considerable part in working out the destinies of the municipalities are to be secured.

Mr. Samuel B. Capen, President of the Boston Municipal League, discussed the question of "Shall We Have One or Two Legislative Chambers?" He believed one board the better.

John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany, N. Y., presented a paper on "The Municipal Condition of the Second Oldest Incorporated Municipality in What Are Now the United States of America."

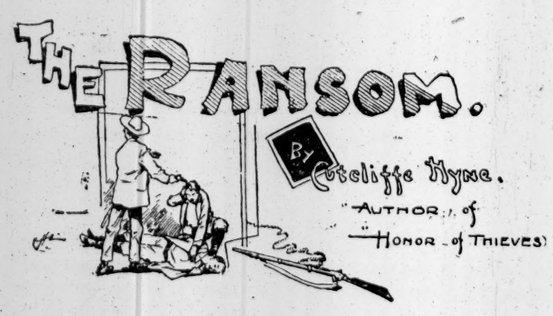
Col. George E. Waring, Chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning in New-York and one of the most prominent civil engineers of the country, was attentively listened to while he discussed the subject of "Separation of Politics from Municipal Business." He gave a sketch of his work in New-York City, stating that he had accepted the Street Cleaning Bureau appointment on the distinct understanding that he was not to be interfered with by politicians, and, he added, Mayor Strong had not interfered with him from that day to this. When he took charge the department was in a bad condition; the keepers of the stables and other subordinates had a tendency to diamond studs and no tendency to do efficient work or see that it was done by others. He found the men nearly all—Republicans and Tammany men—alike. The politicians laughed at the idea that their recommendations would not be considered, and they bombarded his office to get places for their constituents. That lasted for some time, but finally he won. The labor organizations passed resolutions against him and appealed to the Mayor, but without effect.

He was attacked on all sides. The Grand Army of the Republic attacked him, and Mayor Strong received 161 sets of resolutions demanding his removal because of an alleged attack on the defenders of the country. These resolutions came from every section of the country. The subordinates became alarmed and feared that they would lose their places, but they were told to "clean the streets, make them shine," and that would win. From time to time other troubles arose, but the mass of the people sustained him, and now even the politicians were coming around to his side. One of the "Big Four" of Tammany Hall had even written him a letter saying, "If we win, you shall stay in; do not trouble yourself."

Col. Waring explained how he cleaned New-York's streets and how his force of 2,500 men was distributed. He concluded his twenty minutes' talk by stating that he believed the work of his department had proved that the best work for municipalities could be done by a total divorce of politics from such affairs.

Fell on a Child and Killed It.

While Nelson Bingham of 128 Bedford Avenue and William Mitchell of 533 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, were engaged in painting the front of the three-story frame house at 67 Jewell Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the scaffold that was swinging over the sidewalk from the third story gave way, precipitating the men into the street. Bingham received contusions to the arms and was taken home in an ambulance. Mitchell in falling fell on Charles Scott, the four-year-old son of John Scott, who lived at 69 Jewell Street. The little fellow was playing on the sidewalk at the time. He was crushed to the sidewalk by Mitchell, and when he was picked up it was ascertained that he was dead. The body of the little fellow was carried into his father's house. Mitchell escaped with a few bruises.



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PART 1.

In an "Ugly Hole."

Methuen wriggled himself into a corner of the hut, rested his shoulder against the adobe wall, and made himself as comfortable as the rawhide thongs with which he was tied would permit. "Well, Calvert," said he, "I hope you quite realize what an extremely ugly hole we're in?"

"Garcia will hang the pair of us before sunset," I replied, "and that's a certainty. My only wonder is we haven't been strung up before this."

"You think a rope and a tree's a certainty, do you? I wish I could comfort myself with that idea. I wouldn't mind a simple gentlemanly dose of hanging. But there are more things in heaven and earth, Calvert—" He broke off and whistled drearily.

I moistened my dry, cracked lips, and asked him huskily what he meant.

"Torture, old man. That's what we're being saved for, I'm very much afraid. A Peruvian guerrilla is never a gentle-minded animal at the best of times, and Garcia is noted as being the most vindictive fellow to be found between the Andes and the Pacific. Then, if you'll kindly remember how you and I have harried him, and shot his men, and cut off his supplies, and made his life a torment and a thing of tremors for the past four weeks, you'll see he has got a big bill against us. If he'd hated us less, he'd have had us shot on sight when we were caught; as it is, I'm afraid he felt that a couple of bullets in hot blood wouldn't pay off the score."

"If he thinks the matter over calmly, he'll not very well avoid seeing that if he wipes us out there'll be reprisals to be looked for."

"And a great lot," replied Methuen, grimly, "he'll care for the chance of those. If we are put out of the way, he knows quite well that there are no two other men in the Chilean service who can keep him on the trot as we have done. No, Sir. We can't scare Garcia with that yarn. You think that because we're still alive there's hope. Well, I've sufficient faith in my own theory for this: If any one offered me a shot through the head now, I'd accept it and risk the chance."

"You take the gloomy view. Now, the man's face is not altogether cruel. There's humor in it."

"Then probably he'll show his funniness when he takes it out of us," Methuen retorted. "Remember that punishment in 'The Mikado'? That had 'something humorous' in it. Boiling oil, if I don't forget."

Involuntarily I shuddered and the rawhide ropes cut deeper into my wrists and limbs. I had no great dread of being killed in the ordinary way, or I should not have entered the Chilean Army in the middle of a hot war, and I was prepared to risk the ordinary woundings of action in return for the excitement of the fight. But to be caught and held a helpless prisoner and be deliberately tortured to death by every cruelty this mal

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES SOMEWHAT BETTER ON COVERING BY SHORTS.

Anxious for a Definite Statement from Mr. McKinley on the Currency Question—Gold Shipments for the Week Amount to Nearly $6,000,000—Slight Flurry in the Money Market—Crop Prospects Excellent —Sugar and Tobacco Active.

FRIDAY—P. M.

After early weakness the market rallied and ended with prices generally higher than yesterday's close. London sold stocks, but not in any volume, speculation on that side as well as here being extremely dull. The foreigners are afraid of Mr. McKinley's currency views, or rather of his apparent lack of them. The Street, however, has been flooded to-day with dispatches from all quarters and from all kinds of people, giving assurance that McKinley would prove to be a sound-money man "first, last, and all the time." What is wanted, however, is a plain declaration from the candidate on the question, and that is the last thing he seems disposed to make at the present time.

The recovery in the afternoon was the result of profit taking by the bears and on buying by traders who believe that an up turn is due. Those short of stocks displayed considerable nervousness over the possibility of favorable developments before Monday. A square statement from Mr. McKinley or from some one with authority to speak for him would do much to allay apprehension both here and abroad. Gold, to the amount of $1,500,000, was engaged for shipment to-morrow, making the exports of the metal for the week about $6,000,000. The rate for call money was advanced to 4 per cent. in the afternoon, but held there only for a short time. The flurry was attributed to the calling of loans by the gold-shipping houses. The stories of hot winds, drought, and bugs sent from the West yesterday were to-day declared to be without foundation. President Clark of the Union Pacific telegraphed from Omaha that the prospect for excellent crops was never better, and Vice President Warner of the Missouri Pacific sent word that Kansas prospects are as good as could be desired at this time of year.

The active stocks were Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul. The first named opened weak and sold down to 121⅜. In the afternoon it rallied sharply and closed at 123¼, a net gain of ¼. Tobacco was sold on the announcement that the Directors had been indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy in conducting a monopoly. The stock declined to 62⅝ but rallied to 64⅜ and closed at 64½, a net loss of 1⅝. Rubber recovered 2 points of its recent decline, and Leather preferred gained 1⅛ points. General Electric continued heavy, but the other industrials were firm. St. Paul sold down to 76⅝ on London orders, but rallied to 77½ and closed at that price, a net gain of ¼. Burlington and Rock Island each closed ¼ up. Other railway issues were quiet and, as a rule, at the close were fractionally higher than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2¼@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $101,560,844; balances, $6,542,102; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $875,391.

Money on call in London, 1½@1⅝ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@ 68⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date....$18,962,726
Exports for same period.....18,137,358

Net imports	$825,368
Net exports to date, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports to date, 1894	17,586,348
Net exports to date, 1893	46,494,669

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@ $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅛ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—84@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic transfers, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & O. 6s, Series A.1	Oregon Imp. 1st....1
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st...1	

DECLINED.

Alb. & Sus. con. 6s..2	T. C. & I. 1st, Birm.1¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.1¼	W. N. Y. & P. inc..1
Laclede Gas 1st....1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..3
Read. 1st pf. inc....1½	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America 320	Market & Fulton.200
American Ex.....188	Mechanics' 189
Central National..122	National Union....200
Chatham 300	New-Amsterdam....200
Commerce 202	New-York 235
Continental 120	New-York County..600
Corn Exchange....282	Ninth National....112
First Nat. of Staten Island 115	Nat. Bank of N. A.180
Fourth National...175	Pacific 178
Gallatin National..120	Phenix 109
Hanover 810	Republic 147
Irving 137½	Seaboard National.167
Leather Manuf....170	State of New-York.105
Lincoln National..750	Third National....105
Manhattan 207	Western National..110¼

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

That export of $5,850,000 gold this week have produced no monetary disturbance is at once proof of the soundness of financial conditions and of the prevailing confidence in better things to come. It does not matter whether the gold is required for Russia or anywhere else; it would not go from this rather than other countries if there were not balances to be met. Foreign exchange discloses the fact that large sums are due abroad, and security balances have been insignificant for some months. Undervaluations of goods, in some classes checked, continue in others, and materially swell balances payable. But home money is in better demand and more easy to get, and greatly improved commercial settlements have their natural effect in greater freedom of commercial loans. Talk of foreign affairs has no influence, and the decrease of 10.2 per cent. in imports here against 4 per cent. in exports indicates that merchandise operations are calling for smaller payments in settlement of balances. Domestic exchanges are barely 5 per cent. larger than last year, but 19 per cent. smaller than in 1893, when business had begun to shrink on account of the panic.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Reorganization Committee of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company announce that they have carefully examined the reorganization plan recently proposed by Simon Borg and others, and do not approve of it. They state that the plan heretofore issued by them has been accepted by over 95 per cent. of all the seven-per-cent. bondholders; that such plan has been declared operative, and that it is, in their judgment, the most favorable plan for all interests.

—Clarence Whitman of the dry goods firm of Clarence Whitman & Co., West Broadway and Leonard Street, was yesterday elected a Director of the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York, to fill a vacancy.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝	13½	14	100
American Cotton Oil pf	58½	58½	58	58	— ⅝	58	58¾	706
American Express	113½	113½	113½	113½		112½	115	10
*American Sugar Refineries	122½	123⅜	121¾	123¼	+ ¼	123⅛	123¼	36,260
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103	103¼	103	103¼		103⅛	103¼	383
American Tobacco	64	64⅜	62⅝	64⅛	+1⅜	63⅞	64⅜	28,289
A., T. & S. F., cl. in. paid	14⅜	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜		14⅜	15	3,590
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22⅜	22⅜	21½	22¼	— ⅜	22¼	22⅜	2,383
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	17	17⅜	300
*Bay State Gas	30	30	29½	29¾	— ¼	29⅛	29⅝	1,820
Brooklyn R. T.	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅜		23¾	24¼	23
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	18⅝	20	18⅝	20	+2	19	20	475
Canada Southern	49½	49⅞	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜	49⅜	50¼	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛	16⅞	17	650
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69	69½	68⅜	69½	+ ⅜	69	69¼	5,195
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79	79⅝	78⅝	79⅜	+ ⅛	79	79⅝	6,498
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ¼	104¾	105	500
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅞	77½	76⅞	77½	+ ¼	77⅜	77½	12,777
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¼		127¼	128	4
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70	70⅜	69⅝	70½	+ ½	70¼	70⅜	6,070
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34¾	35⅞	34¾	35¾	+1⅝	34⅝	34¾	723
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20		19	20	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	— ¼	2½	3	200
Consolidated Gas Company	150	150	150	150	— 2	150	160	285
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	126¼	123½	126¾		126	127⅜	15
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161½	161½	161½	— ¼	161	162	180
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛	47½	48¼	553
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	18	18¾	17⅜	18¾	+ ⅛	18½	18⅝	4,790
Erie	5	5	5	5				100
Erie 1st pf	14½	14½	14½	14½		14½	14¾	100
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	37	37	37	37	— ½	37½	38	295
General Electric	40	40	40	40			40	30
Great Northern pf	34⅜	34⅜	33¾	34¼	— ⅝	34¼	34⅜	7,050
Illinois Central, leased line	120	120	119¾	119¾	— ¼	119	120	200
Illinois Steel Company	92½	92½	92¼	92¼				3
Iowa Central pf	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛	70¼	74	100
Laclede Gas	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1	35	35½	310
Laclede Gas pf	25½	26⅜	25	26¼	+ ¾	26	26⅜	300
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	18	18	—3	17½	18¼	100
Louisville & Nashville	149¾	149¾	149⅝	149⅜		149⅜	150⅝	310
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	49¾	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ¼	50⅛	50¾	5,595
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	9	10	9	10	+1	9⅝	10	2,900
Manhattan Con.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½	20¾	21¾	100
*Metropolitan Traction	106⅞	107¾	106⅜	107¼	+ ¾	107¼	107⅝	2,281
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	108	108	107⅝	107¾		107¼	108	450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	50	50	50	50	—2½	50	51¼	300
Missouri Pacific	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅜	25⅝	26	300
Mobile & Ohio	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜	25⅝	26	1,060
*National Lead Company	19	19	18⅜	18⅜	—1⅛	19	20½	200
*National Lead Company pf	91	91	91	91		93	97	271
New-Jersey Central	105	105½	105	105½	+ ⅜	91	92	1,101
N. Y., H. & Hartford	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾	+ ⅜	105½	106	400
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	— ¼	9	9¼	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼	9	9¼	200
Norfolk & Western pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—1¼	4	5	100
North American	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛	5½	5¾	240
Northern Pacific, t. r.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛	⅞	1	1,120
Northern Pacific pf, t. r.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝				26
Northern Pacific pf, t. r.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜	+⅛	12¼	12½	807
Pacific Mail	14½	14½	14½	14½		14½	14⅝	210
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	26	26⅜	25¾	26¼	+ ½	26¼	27	1,500
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	160	160	160	— 1	159	161	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛	115¼	117	200
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½	24	27	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122½	122½	122½	122½	— ⅜	42⅞	43	200
Southern Pacific	19	19½	19	19½		123	125	2
Southern Railway pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	19¼	19¾	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¾	30¾	30	30½		30¼	30⅝	2,250
Texas Pacific	28	28¾	27⅝	28¾	+ ¼	28¼	28⅝	3,190
Union Pacific, t. r.	8	8	8	8		8½	8¾	50
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛	7⅝	8	625
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10	10	10		5	5¼	400
*United States Leather	9½	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅛	9⅞	10¼	200
United States Leather pf	62⅜	64½	62⅜	63⅞	+1⅝	63⅝	64	5,177
United States Rubber	22	24	22	24	+2	23⅞	25	2,740
United States Rubber pf	76¼	77	75	77	— ¾	77½	78½	1,295
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	7	+ ¼	6⅞	7	110
Wabash pf	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛	17⅝	17⅞	900
Wells-Fargo Express	99	99	99	99	+ ⅜	97	100	10
Western Union Telegraph	85⅜	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼	85½	85½	788
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	10	9¾	9¾		9¾	10	862
Total sales								165,093
*Unlisted.								

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08				1,000

Bonds.

Alb & Sus con 6s
1,000.....115
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
20,000.....79⅜
5,000.....79
8,000.....79
14,000.....78⅞
1,000.....78¾
5,000.....79
5,000.....79
11,000.....79⅛
Adjustment 4s
20,000.....41½
10,000.....40¾
17,000.....40½
15,000.....41
10,000.....40⅝
10,000.....40⅝
1,000.....40⅝
47,000.....40½
3,000.....40⅜
2,000.....40½
9,000.....40⅝
15,000.....40½
5,000.....40⅝
10,000.....40⅜
20,000.....40⅝
5,000.....41
5,000.....41⅛
10,000.....41
7,000.....41⅛
27,000.....41⅜
2,000.....41¾
15,000.....41⅝
9,000.....41½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925
2,000.....90½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
10,000.....116¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000.....95
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000.....101
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
5,000.....107¾
Cent Pac L G 5s
1,000.....98
Cent Pac, San Joaquin Branch, 6s
2,000.....102½
Ches & O 1st, Series A
2,000.....117
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
2,000.....96¾
Ches & O gen 4½s
5,000.....75
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
10,000.....119¼
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
3,000.....99½
Chi, R I & Q 5s, S F
2,000.....103
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s
14,000.....105
Registered
5,000.....103½
Chi, R I & Pac deb 5s
1,000.....96½
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
1,000.....88
Clev & Mah Val 5s
5,000s20f.....118
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000.....99
Col, H V & Tol 5s
2,000.....85¾
Duluth & Man 1st, Trust Co certfs, stamped
1,000.....85
6,000.....86
East Tenn, Va & Ga, cons gold 5s
1,000.....107½
1,000.....107⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
2,000.....103½
Eliz L & B Sandy 5s
11,000.....100¼
5,000.....100⅝
2,000.....100⅝
Erie 4s, prior bonds
4,000.....95¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s
1,000.....66⅛
6,000.....66
Galv, H & H 5s
4,000.....83⅞
6,000.....84
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div, 5s
5,000.....90¾
5,000.....91
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
2,000.....108
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000.....100½
Ill Steel Co deb 5s
500.....86
Ind, Dec & West 1st
1,000.....99½
Int & Gt North 1st
5,000.....115⅞
2,000.....115⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000.....97¾
Kansas Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
4,000.....74
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
13,000.....91½
7,000.....91⅝
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
3,000.....117
2,000s20f.....117
Lex Av & Pav Ferry 1st
5,000.....112⅝
5,000.....112½
Total sales.....$960,500

Lo, N A & Chic G M
1,000.....71¾
Lo, N A & Chic cons
5,000.....100
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000.....119
Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000.....118
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac 6s
40,000.....117⅜
Mo, Kan & Est 1st
1,000.....91½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
10,000.....59
1,000.....59⅛
5,000.....58⅞
9,000.....59
2,000.....58¾
3,000.....58½
10,000.....58⅝
10,000.....58⅜
5,000.....59
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
15,000.....66¼
500.....67
10,000.....66¼
N Y Chi & St L 4s
2,000.....103⅛
N Y, Ont & West ref 4s
5,000.....88
North Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
38,000.....50
15,000s3.....50
1,000.....50
North Pac col tr notes, J P M & Co certfs
5,000.....91
North Pac Term 1st
5,000.....107
Ohio & Miss cons
1,000.....104
Oregon Improvement 1st
8,000.....83
Peo & Eastern 1st
10,000.....75½
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid
5,000.....29½
2,000.....29¾
5,000.....30
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst paid
2,000.....15½
Phil & Reading gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented
2,000.....79¾
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B
2,000.....110¼
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
6,000.....90
4,000.....90¼
Rich & Danville 6s
10,000.....120
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....76¼
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....44
St L & S F con 4s
11,000.....34
St L Southwestern 1st
1,000.....71
St Paul, M & M, 2d
4,000.....117⅞
San A & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....57
5,000.....56½
4,000.....57
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000.....95¼
8,000.....96
3,000.....96¼
So Pac of N Mex 1st
10,000.....105¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
13,000.....92¼
10,000.....92¾
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s, Birmingham Div, 1st
3,000.....92
2,000.....91¼
Tol & O C 5s, Win Div
2,000.....105½
Union Pac 6s, 1898, ex coupon
2,000.....103½
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000.....93½
U S Cord Co 1st, t r
10,000.....20½
U S Leather Co 6s
5,000.....91
Virginia Midland G M
2,000.....103
Guar stamped
2,000.....102½
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000.....106¼
Det & Chi Ext
2,000.....99½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000.....75
Warren R R 2d
2,000.....112
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000s.....106
Registered
1,500.....105¾
11,000.....105⅝
West Union col tr 5s
2,000.....107⅞
West N Y & Penn inc
1,000.....13
Wheel & L E imp
1,000.....91
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....40½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	149	151
Alb. & Sus.	183	186
Alt. & H. 55	60	70
Am. Coal	116	125
Ann Arbor	9½	11
Ann Arbor pf	25½	26
Am. T. & C.	94	97
Am. Tob. pf.	97	100
At. & Pac.	8	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	8
Bos. A.L. pf.	102	104
Bruns'k Co.	⅝	¾
Buff., R. & P. pf.	52	55
B., C. R. & N.	70	
Can. Pac.	59	60½
Ced. F. & M.	7	9
Cen. Pac.	14⅝	15⅛
Chi. & Alt.	157½	160
C. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & E. Ill. pf.		99½
C. & N. W. pf.	148	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	84	85
Clev., L. & W. pf.	52½	54
C., C., C. & I.	16	
C. & P. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable	150	
Com. Coal	30	32
Den. & R. G.	12½	13½
D.M. & Ft.D	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	
Erie 2d pf.	19¾	
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	100
*Erie T. &T.	59	60
E. & T. H.	80½	82
Ev. & T. H. pf.	44	50
F. & P. M.	16	
G. B. & W., pf.		½
Homestake	31	
H. & Texas		2½
Ill. Central	96	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa		2½
Int. C. & I.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8¾	9
Kan. & M.	6	9½
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13¾	15⅜
K'so. & W.		35
L. E. & W. pf.	70¼	71
Long Island	80	81½
*Unlisted.		

Consolidated Stock Exchange.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	122⅜	123⅝	122	123¼	18,140
Am. Tobacco	64¼	64⅝	63	64⅜	9,900
At., Top. & S. F.	14⅜	15	14⅝	14⅞	740
At., T. & S. F. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22¾	10
Chicago Gas	69	69⅛	68½	69¼	750
Chi., R. & P.	69¾	70¼	69½	70½	1,190
Chi., B. & Q.	79⅛	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝	6,060
Chi., M. & St. P.	77	77½	76¾	77⅜	6,910
Chi. & No. thw.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛	10 ⅝	10
Dist. & Cattle F.	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼	130
Gen. Electric	34⅝	34½	33¾	34⅜	490
Louis. & Nash.	49¾	50¼	49⅝	50¼	2,110
Manhattan	107½	107½	107⅛	107½	30
Mo. Pac.	25½	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	8,350
Mo., K. & T. pf.	25½	25⅝	25½	25¾	40
Nat. Lead	25	25	25	25¾	10
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	20
Phil. & Reading.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	440
Pacific Mail	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	50
Southern Ry.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9½	20
Southern pf.	30½	30½	30½	30¾	30
Tenn. C. & I.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	38
Union Pacific	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	210
U. S. Leath. pf.	62⅝	64¼	62⅝	63⅞	930
West. Union. pf.	85	85⅛	85	85⅛	50
Total sales					55,750

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	79	79	78¾	78¾	$10,000
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	41	41	40½	40½	17,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	22,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	117½	117½	117½	117½	5,000
Total sales					$54,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Belcher	.75	.75	.75	.75	200
Chollar	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	300
Con. Imperial	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,250
Comstock	.08	.09	.08	.09	1,500
Mexican	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Mount Rosa	.10	.10	.10	.10	200
Potosi	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Portland	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	300
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	800
Union	.63	.63	.63	.63	100
Yellow Jacket	.45	.45	.45	.45	50
Total sales					5,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	64⅜	64½	63⅜	63⅜	1,264,000
Sept. option	64½	64½	64½	64½	5,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.17	.09
Belcher	.67	.57
Best & Belcher	1.15	.95
Bodie Consolidated	.67	.55
Bulwer	.35	.30
Challar	.22	1.85
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.90	2.60
Crown Point	.70	.60
Gould & Curry	.86	.83
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.35
Mexican	.74	.61
Mono	.14	.14
Ophir	.85	1.00
Potosi	1.05	.75
Savage	.63	.58
Sierra Nevada	.93	.78
Union Consolidated	.80	.69
Utah	.16	.15
Yellow Jacket	.65	.47
*Asked.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 8.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.61	.61
Anaconda	.63	.63
Argentum	.54	.56
Isabella	.53½	.53½
Portland	1.52	1.51
Union	.39½	.39½
Consolidated	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.07½	.08
Alamo	.10½	.10½
Mount Rosa	.05½	.06
Blue Bell	.09½	.09½
Silver State	.06	.06
Golden Fleece	.01¾	.01¾
Jefferson	1.70	1.65
	.18	.19

In State securities $500 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 98¾; $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 94@95; $500 Alabama, Class A, at 106¼, and $2,000 do, at 106⅜.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,744,529, against $1,228,164 last week, and $2,130,983 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,074,853, against $1,314,977 last week, and $1,981,711 in the same week last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	33½	40½
American Grocery 1st	30	40
American Surety Company		214
American Typefounders'	4½	5
American Typefounders' pf	23	25
Atlantic Mut., 90, scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	142	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	103	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	171	172
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	71	73
Brooklyn Elevated	12	14
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105¾	
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	95	96
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106¾	107¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	73
Celluloid Company stock		62
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	102	
Central Park, North & East River	160	
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	36
Commercial Cable Company stock	158	
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	82
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98½
Continental Trust	168	175
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock		53
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	162	167
‡Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	340
Ensley Land Co.		¾
‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	65	78
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	210	214
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	765	
Fidelity and Casualty Co	400	
Fort Wayne Gas stock	90	94
Fort Wayne Gas stock 1st 6s	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich., Av		60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich., Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	60	63
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	109
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58½	60½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	86½	88
Guaranty Trust Company	400	410
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	99
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	19	24
‡Hoboken Land Imp. Co. 5s	100½	
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	58
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545
Indianapolis

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. E. SUDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock,
and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.
New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;
$2.50 per share on Stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on said Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM,
Union Pacific Railroad Company
First Mortgage Coupons.

Boston, May 7, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due July 1, 1895, (thirty dollars each,) from Union Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon while payment has been in default, (one dollar and fifty-four cents per coupon,) in all thirty-one dollars and fifty-four cents, will be paid at the office of the UNION TRUST CO., No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Devonshire Building, Boston, on and after Friday, May 8, 1896, on the presentation of such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

POWER, COLUMBUS AV., CORNER 85th ST.—Have millions to loan on business property or private dwellings at 4-4½ per cent.; 60 per cent. valuation. Call at once.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

The holders of a majority of all of the abovementioned bonds have assented to the Plan of Reorganization. In view of the fact that large amounts of the securities are held in foreign countries, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stocks and for the payment of the first installment of $4 per share on the deposited stocks to and including the 15TH DAY OF MAY, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on payment of a PENALTY OF TWO PER CENT. on the par amount of the bonds and ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT. on the par amount of stocks deposited. stocks deposited.

Bonds and stocks must be deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

FINAL NOTICE.
TO HOLDERS OF
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company's
Income Bonds,
Preferred and
Common Stock.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the railroad property will take place on May 12th, 1896, and that none of the aforementioned securities will be received or deposit under the plan of reorganization after the eleventh day of May, 1896, up to which date they will be received upon payment of the assessment fixed by said plan, and a penalty of ¼ of 1 per cent.

Dated New-York, April 30, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman,
MAYER LEHMAN,
E. S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896.
6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 185, 203, 511, 750, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1160, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.
$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 235, 313, 382, 397, 486.
$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 103, 112, 113.
7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 119, 130, 325, 346, 454.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 384, 389, 515, 642.
SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 13, 100, 154, 159, 372, 476, 503, 564, 583, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 825, 840, 852, 887, 943, 945, 950, 957, 983, 1001, 1108, 1293, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.

MEXICO, 30 April, 1896.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, May 8th, 1896.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders held May 5th, 1896, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Germania Bank:

Edward C. Schaefer,	Gustav L. Jaeger,
Daniel Brubacher,	Otto M. Eidlitz,
John Rheinfrank,	Frederick Folz,
Conrad Stein,	Louis P. Bach,
Henry W. Schmidt,	George E. Mott,
Bernhard Reichardt,	Oscar F. Zollikoffer,
Henry E. G. Luyties,	Gustave Lindenmeyr.
Charles A. King,	

Anthony Reichhardt, Moses Freund, and Walter G. Hennessy were elected Inspectors of Election for the next succeeding election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously elected: Mr. Edward C. Schaefer, President; Mr. Henry W. Schmidt, First Vice President, and Mr. Charles A. King, Second Vice President.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, April 25, 1896, and will reopen May 20, 1896.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The poll will be open 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DWIGHT A. JONES, Secretary.

Dated, New-York, May 6, 1896.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF the City of New-York.
New-York, May 8th, 1896.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New-York, held this day, Mr. CLARENCE WHITMAN was unanimously elected a Director, to fill a vacancy.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on and after May 20, 1896, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company, at 4 P. M. April 30, 1896.

On Friday, May 29, dividends will be paid to women.

Books for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
Office No. 24 Pine Street.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Brooklyn Trust Co. as Trustee.
$6,000 Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds. 1925.
$2,000 Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Loan, 1931.
$4,000 Jefferson R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds. 1909.
$5,000 East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R'way 5 p. c. Constr. Mtge., 1956.
$1,000 Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Constr. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Gold Bd., 1925.
$1,000 Western North Carolina R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., Guar., 1914.
$2,000 Knoxville & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1925.
$1,000 New River Bridge Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1898.
$1,000 Oregon R'way & Navigation Co. Constr. Mtge. Bd., 1925, (Trust Co Certf.)
By order of Executors.
2 shs. National Chemical Bank.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
15 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
5 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs State Trust Co.
25 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
62 shs. Nyack & Northern R. R.
50 shs. Bergen Turnpike Co.
$200 Bond and Mtge. of Agnes McGary and husband on Lot No. 44, Block F, Map No. 2 of Highwood Park Assn., Highland, N. J.
$66.66 Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. stock, scrip.
10 shs. N. Y. Oleic Co.
100 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
$5,000 State South Carolina Bds., Jany., 1872, Coups. on.
50 shs. Lake Charles Rice Milling Co.
By order of Trustee.
1 share Chemical National Bank.
By order of Guardian.
$2,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
For account of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. The McDonald Nut-Lock Co., (Hypd.)
800 shs Reisof Mining Co. common, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pref'd.
100 shs. St. Louis & South Western R. R. Co.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bd.
13 shs American Exchange Natl. Bank.
16 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. National Park Bank.
$5,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
200 shs. Batopilas Mining Co.
100 shs. Cataract Power & Electric Light Co.
$2,500 Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co., Ltd., 4 p. c. Dividend Scrip Note.
20 shs. Lawyer's Title Ins. Co.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
237 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (Hypd.)
25 shs. United States Projectile Co.
$1,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1911.
230 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
10 shs. Van Waginer & Williams Hardware Co. pfd.
10 shs. Van Waginer & Williams Hardware Co. common.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
8 shs. Chic., N. Y. & Boston Refrigerator Co.
$2,000 Findlay Ft. Wayne & Western Ry. Co. 5 p. c. 2d Mtge Income Bds., 1945.
200 shs. Chic., Burlington & Quincy R. R., (Hypd.)
20 shs. Flint & Pere Marquette R. R., (Hypd.)
200 shs North American Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chic. & No. Western R. R. common, (Hypd.)
100 shs. Dist. & Cattle Feeding Co. Trust Co. Certf., (Hypd.)
500 shs. Miss., Kansas & Texas R. R. pfd., (Hypd.)
$13,000 Miss., Kansas & Texas R. R. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
$10,000 Miss., Kansas & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
$100 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1914.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard.—Boston, Mass., May 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to be opened May 19, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., a quantity of flax canvas, cotton canvas, twine, beeswax, bolt rope leather, hair for cushions, and hardware. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLand, N. Y. H., April 11, 1896.—Sealed bids, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M. May 11, 1896, and then opened, for sidewalks. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Sidewalks," and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT relative to the new East River Bridge, authorized to be constructed by Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn," and to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York to convey certain lands to the Commissioners appointed under said act for the construction of said bridge.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, May 11th, 1896, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 696 of the Laws of 1887, entitled "An act to provide hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions in the City of New-York with water, and remitting assessments therefor," and the acts amendatory thereof.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 12th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," as amended by Chapter 760 of the Laws of 1894, relating to district courts in the City of New-York.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 12th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," relative to the district courts.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 12th, 1896, at 1 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, May 1st, 1896.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, in Part I. in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the DIRECTORS OF THE MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Henry S. Herman, Solomon Sulzeberger, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Meyer Hellman, Jacob Katzenberg, Simon Adler, Luitpold Mandelbaum, Henry Duschnes, M. Warley Platzek, Samuel Steinfelder, Carl L. Lewenstein, Henry Hirsch, Julius Dinkelspiel, Simon Fry, Louis W. Levy, Joseph Lilianthal, Meyer N. Heckscher, M. J. Platz, Morris Adler, Levi Livingston, Ed. J. Graetz, Charles Frankenberg, Max Moses, Henry Rosenheim, Louis Cohen, constituting all of the Directors of said association, duly verified by said petitioners; and it appearing that the case is one specified in Section 2419 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney General of the State of New-York:

Now, on the motion of Edward E. McCall, attorney for petitioners, and after hearing said attorney,

It is ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before William C. Arnold, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the first day of June, 1896, at 11 o'clock, at his office, Number 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered, That said referee may adjourn said hearing to any other place in this county, and from time to time.

And it is further ordered, That said referee proceed in accordance with law and the practice of this court; that he make and file his report thereon with all convenient speed.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause, viz.: the first day of June, 1896, in The Argus, a newspaper published at the City of Albany, and also in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New-York.

Enter, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

INCREASED SPECULATIVE DEMAND AT EASIER PRICES.

May Longs Realized Freely, and the Western Markets Were Lower—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Less Active and Easier—Coffee Dull and Generally Lower.

The grain markets tended to firmness at the opening through better cables, but later became weak on account of the heavy offerings of May wheat, together with the weakness West, and the close was lower, while scalpers were active in their transactions. Provisions eased off a few points and had but little demand. Cotton was unsettled and less active, closing lower. Coffee was dull and a trifle easier on local offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	24¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35⅝@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.00 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5⅝@ 5⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14 @ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼@ 8⅜
Copper, lake	10¾@ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm, and advanced ⅛@⅜c on firmer cables, better West, and local covering, became weak, and lost ⅝@1⅛c on free offerings of May, with late weakness West, bearish crop news, and local realizing, closing weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, with speculation more active and chiefly switching between May and July....Spot was ½@¾c lower and without demand, with the close steady....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 5½c over May, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 47,945 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 48,559 bushels; receipts, 279,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 416,587 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following wheat and the West, with local longs realizing....Spot was ¼c lower, and very quiet on local account, with shippers more active; sales, 300,000 bushels, for export, including No. 2 mixed at 1¼@1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 yellow at 38¾c, free on board, afloat, and No. 2 white at 40¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 6,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35¾c, delivered; 1,100 bushels No. 2 white at 38c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 34½c, delivered....Receipts, 197,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 233,459 bushels....Clearances hence, 80,869 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 201,475 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, and without feature, closing weak at ¼c decline....Spot were easier and quiet; shippers bought 50,000 bushels No. 2 white at 27¼c, free on board, afloat, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms....Sales, 109,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 24½@25c for 4,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 25@28c; track white, 26@28c for 38,000 bushels....Receipts, 127,200 bushels; exports, 191,609 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	3,185,000	69 5-16@70 7-16	69⅝
June	....	.. @ ..	69½
July	4,460,000	69⅝@70⅜	69⅝
August	10,000	69½@70⅛	69⅝
September	555,000	69¾@70⅜	69⅝
December	105,000	71⅝@72 3-16	71⅝
Total	8,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	15,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅜
July	260,000	35 15-16@36⅜	36
September	65,000	37⅛@37½	37⅛
Total	340,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	25,000	24½@24¾	24½
July	....	.. @ ..	24½
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Market unsettled and rather easy, with demand only moderate. Sales, 22,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 2,050 bbls clear, and 100 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,900 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.80; 650 bbls straights at $3.10; 5,000 bbls supers at $1.75; 2,700 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.60, 2,550 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.80, and 2,000 bbls Winter at $2.70@$2.80....Arrivals, 9,742 bbls and 12,088 sacks; exports, 8,303 bbls and 18,131 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 49,389 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.85.

RYE—State nominal at 46c; Western, 44@44½c.

BARLEY—Sales, 100,000 bushels feeding at equal to 38½c, free on board, afloat.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.15; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and unchanged. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 57½@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position had a very even look. Holders wanted a change in the export sentiment, which continued indifferent over buying. There was no pressure to sell in any direction. Very little of the product has been received from the South for several days, which indicated the temper of holding there. Any demand here meant the drawing upon accumulations, but it cannot be said that these were being reduced in satisfactory volume. A small lot, 50 bbls, crude was taken here at 21½c. Prime yellow was sold at 25½c for 300 bbls, in lots. There had been three tanks crude sold in Georgia and Alabama for the West at 17½....LINSEED had a moderate distributing business; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 8.—Oil closed at $1.21, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Moved to a lower range. Pork was down for the day 15@20 points, lard 5@7½ points, and bacon about ½ points. The dullness in speculation continued, while the receipts of hogs were larger, when to an easier bases, and export interest in the hog products tame. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 18,000 head.

LARD—The exporters were again slow buyers both here and at the West, with little probability of their showing interest while the weakness is displayed, yet an important export demand is necessary for steadiness, while the receipts of hogs are of their present order. Prices declined 5@7½ points at the West, where May closed at 4.70c nominal; July was at 4.77½@4.82½c, closing at 4.77½c; September at 4.92½@4.95c, closing at 4.92½c asked. Here there was hardly material demand; sale of 200 tcs cash at 5c, closing further offered at that price and neglected. May option closed at 5c, nominal. City steam was easy; sales of 170 tcs at 4.40c. Of No. 1 city sales of 200 tcs at 4c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 5.25c; South American at 5.65c, Brazil kegs at 6.75c. Compound at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was restricted export trading, with only 200 bbls mess taken, for which prices were held steadily. The West continued moving downward, with a loss of 15@20c for the day, and little demand, with May closing at $7.70, nominal; July was at $7.75@$7.95, closing at $7.80; September at $7.97½@$8.12½, closing at $8....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

CUTMEATS—There was little buying interest, while supplies were freely offered at easy prices: City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4½c; 10-lb do, 4¾@4¾c; pickled hams, 9@9½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The West was slow, and easier on short ribs by about 7½ points, where May closed at 4.05c asked; July was at 4.15@4.22½c, closing at 4.17½c asked; September at 4.30@4.35c, closing at 4.30@4.32½c.

BEEF—Was dealt in with a good deal of reserve for export, and at barely steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices....Bacon at 4½c, 180 lb at 4⅝c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 78,000 head, same time last year, 44,828 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; active; lower; $3.10@$3.65; left over, 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,151 head; slow, $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,107 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,026 head; $3.50@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; weaker; $3.10@$3.45. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; 5@10c lower; $3.15@$3.30.

TALLOW—The London sale was at 9d@1s decline, where 1,500 casks were offered and barely one-quarter of the quantity sold; this tended to quiet the shippers here, and their bidding was unimportant; the belief was that 3¼c could hardly have been made for city, although no sales had been made through the week under 3 5-16c; the fact that exporters had taken within seven days about 1,400 hhds city, all for the Continent, left the melters at the close in position to be a little indifferent over reduced bidding; it is necessary that exporters keep in the market steadily for full quotations, in view of the production of 1,000 hhds city weekly, else it is difficult to say where the market would settle.

STEARINE—For oleostearine bidding was scarce and down to 4¼c for city, while 4¾c was asked without material trading; for lard stearine a quiet and nominal market, at about 5¼c; in oleo oil sale of 250 tcs Swift's extra in Rotterdam at 34 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and generally easier through local offerings, closing at unchanged prices to 10 points decline; Havre was unchanged and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and steady at 14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,100 bags Maracaibo, 1,413 bags Puerto Cabello, 200 bags Savanilla, 100 bags Central American, and 78 bags washed Caracas, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 1,750 bags at 13c; June, 250 bags at 12.70c; July, 250 bags at 12.45c; October, 1,250 bags at 11.15c; total, 3,500 bags. Exchange—185 points paid to exchange 750 bags October for May; total for day 7,486 bags....Closing prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 10.60@10.65c; May, 12@13.05c; June, 12.65@12.70c; July, 12.45@12.50c; August, 11.95@12.05c; September, 11.50@11.55c; October, 11.10@11.15c; November, 10.40@11c; December, 10.75@10.85c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very irregular and only moderately active, with trading chiefly local, and the close easy at 3@4 points decline. Liverpool was partly ½ point lower and steady. Spot was 1-16c lower and quiet. No sales reported....Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	8.07@8.08	8.11	8.05	6,500
June	8.08@8.09	8.14	8.08	10,900
July	8.06@8.07	8.11	8.05	5,600
August	8.08@8.09	8.14	8.06	34,200
September	7.54@7.55	7.61	7.54	9,700
October	7.34@7.35	7.41	7.35	7,600
November	7.22@7.23	7.29	7.23	17,000
December	7.21@7.22	7.27	7.21	10,800
January	7.22@7.23	7.30	7.24	3,700
February	7.28@7.29	7.34	7.29	2,600
March	7.32@7.34	..	..	....
Total sales				108,600

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 6,775 bales, against 6,818 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts to-day included 3,500 bags of California lima beans, by sailing vessel; market for these is steady, with general sales at $1.85; State marrow showing no further change; best marks are going mainly at $1.35; medium are steady and pea rather slow at the late decline; red kidney held with some confidence, but have only a moderate movement; other varieties about as previously quoted; green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, $1.80@$1.85; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.15; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 65@90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbl, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½@75c

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Business Building and a Madison Avenue Dwelling Sold.

Messrs. Boehm & Coon have sold to an investor, at $450,000, the new seven-story business building at the southeast corner of Washington Square and Washington Place, on the site of the old Methodist church. The building is leased for ten years to a celluloid company at $23,000 per year.

Dr. William E. Diller has bought of H. H. Cammann three lots on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Messrs. James A. Frame & Son have sold the four-story brick and Indiana limestone dwelling 7 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5. This is the second sold out of a row of five just completed.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have sold for Luther Kountze to E. J. Hancy, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 345 Madison Avenue, 25 by 60 by 100.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have leased for Mrs. Stiles to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company for twenty years the three three-story brick dwellings 138 to 142 West Forty-third Street at a gross rental of $110,000. The buildings are in the rear of the company's present store on Forty-second Street and will be in time connected with it.

Messrs. A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for Straiton & Storm to Carrie Blumenthal the Longfellow cottage and grounds on Straiton Avenue at Arverne-by-the-Sea, and also a plot of lots on Summerfield Avenue.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday B. L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Yette Hirschbein, at $10,900, the five-story stone-front tenement 231 Sullivan Street, east side, 400 feet north of Bleecker Street, 15 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Main Street, east of an. 150 feet south of Elizabeth Street, City Island, for a one-story frame amusement building, by John G. Hatfield and another, City Island, owners; cost, $800.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mrs. Ann Ahearn of Home Street and Stebbins Avenue, owner; cost, $1,700.

Bronx Park Avenue, south side, 25.2 feet east of Hunt Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Kaiser of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Morris Avenue, owner; cost, $2,000.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story frame stable and a one-story frame wagon shed, by Elise Otto of 852 Jackson Avenue, owner; cost not given.

Burnside Avenue, west side, 175 feet west of Anthony Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Mary Sisnan of 433 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for three three-story brick flats, by Rufus L. Robinson of Cranford, N. J., owner; cost, $45,000.

No. 20 West Seventy-third Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, by the Clark estate of Seventy-second Street and Eighth Avenue, owners; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, by H. C. F. Koch & Co. of 132 to 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; cost, $5,000.

Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner, by George W. Bashford of Yonkers, N. Y., owner, alterations to two five-story brick flats and store; cost, $5,000.

No. 77 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Charles C. Schildwachter of 2,064 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $10,000.

Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northwest corner, by Robert L. Lloyd of 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick and stone hotel; cost, $10,000.

No. 43 Bronxwood Park, 150 feet east of Locust Avenue, by A. G. McDonald, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner, by John Tonnele of 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $5,000.

Jerome Avenue and Wolfe Place, southwest corner, by Dora Schnapp, alterations to a two-story frame hotel; cost, $300.

No. 122 Clinton Place, by W. H. A. Rubino of 395 East Tenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $350.

No. 28 Church Street, by Patrick H. Fay, owner, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $350.

Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, northwest corner, by Mrs. Jane R. McKinley of Elizabeth, N. J., owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 263 feet east of First Avenue, by the Nathan Manufacturing Company of 92 Liberty Street, alterations to a one-story brick shop; cost, $350.

No. 1,500 First Avenue, by Jacob Kraus of 1,504 First Avenue and another, owners; alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 227 East Houston Street, by Henry Schilling of 220 East Houston Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

Eagle Avenue, northeast corner of Westchester Avenue, by N. Wielandt of 421 Westchester Avenue, owner, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,000.

No. 128 West Thirty-third Street, by Thomas Dimond, owner, alterations to a six-story brick storage house, &c.; cost, $500.

No. 76 West End Avenue, by Amelia A. Fassett of 761 West End Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost not given.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 8.

PARK AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x80; Catharine Regina Seabury to Lambert Suydam..... $6,500
SAME PROPERTY; William F. Scott to same in trust for Regina R. Seabury..... 30
116TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; T. Frank Brownell, assignee, to Alfred Harris..... --
SAME PROPERTY; Alfred Harris to Agnes Harris..... 10
105TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Christian H. Schulthels and wife to John R. Agnew..... 25,125
105TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; same to John R. Agnew..... 1
108TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x201.10; 107th St, John R. Agnew to Christian H. Schulthels..... 1
123D ST, 152 West; Edith A. O'Halloran to Augustus C. Bechstein..... 22,000
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 75x201.10; 113th St; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Frederick O. Johannesen..... 100
130TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Susan Roche to William H. Nichols..... 1
158TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; Cyrillus Nitsch to Mary Hall..... 500
147TH ST, n s, 340 ft e of Brook Av, 135.5x100.8x125.2x99.11; Eliza J. Dunn to John Schuback..... 1
CHERRY ST, 360; Frederick W. Sackett and wife to Max Wolff..... 12,500
CHRYSTIE ST, 6; Julia M. Clyde to Huttie Kottek..... 1
CHERRY ST, 300; Frederick W. Sackett and wife to Max Wolff..... --
CHRYSTIE ST, 6; Julia M. Clyde to Huttie Kottek..... 1
CHERRY ST, 302; Elizz. S. Dunn to John Schuback..... 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; Michael J. Kelly and wife to J. J. Neaths..... 750
EVELYN PLACE, n e s, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, 25x100; John H. V. Arnold to Josephine A. Arnold..... 1
27TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel Gugisperg to Caroline Biersack..... 30,000
AVENUE B, n w s, 97 ft n e of 5th St, —x75; same to Rosa Gundall and others. 1
95TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 18.6x100.8; Carrie Levy to Sarah Katz..... 19,100
COURTLANDT AV, n w s, 163.11 ft n e of 3d Av, 21x61.8x—x74.3; Robert L. Wensley, referee, to Otto Helmecke..... 4,500
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, corner of Briggs Av, 100x200; Daniel Gugisperg to Rosa Gundall and others..... 1
LOT 451, map of Van Nest Park; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Henry P. Pipp.. 1
SUBURBAN ST, s w corner of Bainbridge Av, 150.1x143.4x—x42; Daniel Gugisperg to Rosa Gundell and others..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, Thomas, to Denis O'Shea; 122 Cherry St, 3 years..... $900
FREND, Hannah, to J. H. Nulls; 68 West 23d St, 4 1-6 years..... 3,500
JAEGER, Franz, to Aaron Herzberg; 14 Stanton St, 1 11-12 years..... 600
MEYER, Francis A. E., to D. D. Sullivan; n w corner of Tremont Av and Vyse Av, 5 years..... 500, 700
SIRE, Leander S., to Clara E. Keenan; 401 West St, 3 years..... 1,450

Recorded Mortgages.

AGNEW, John R., to Christian H. Schultheis; n s of 105th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... $18,500
SAME to same; n s of 105th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also n s of 106th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 37,000
BUZAK, Paul and Antonia, to Carl Fischer; s s of 104th St, 205 ft w of Park Av, 3 4-12 years..... 3,000
BROOKER, William E., and another, to Assad G. Khouri; w s of Crotona Av, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 1 year..... 500
BROWN, James J., and wife to Harry Brown; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,900
BORROWE, Euphemia C., and husband to Frank S. Provost; n s of 17th St, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 7,300
SAME to same; same property, 1 year. 5,214
BAIER, Franz, to H. B. Scharmann & Sons; w s of Mangin St, 150 ft n of Delancey St, demand..... 1,600
FAY, Michael and William Stacom, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; n s of Grand St, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, 1 year..... 24,000
FISHEL, Harry, and wife to Samuel Harris; s s of 4th St, 239.1 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years..... 5,000
SAME to Samuel Harris; s s of 4th St, 214.2 ft e of Avenue B, 2 years..... 5,000
JOHANSEN, Frederik O., to Caesar Hirsh; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 30,000
KINGSLAND, Anna H., to Robert W. Stuart and others; 57 West 37th St, 3 years..... 25,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to James Buchanan and another, trustees, &c., of Edward J. C. Atterbury; n s of 138th St, 270 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 9,000
MULLEN, Alice M., to Henry Herrmann & Son; s s of Southern Boulevard, 75 ft e of Briggs Av, demand..... 1,200
NICHOLS, William H., to Mary Gilmour; n s of 130th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years..... 9,000
OPPENHEIMER, David E., to Simon M. Rosenblatt and another; e s of Wooster St, 100 ft n of Houston St, 1 year..... 7,000
OPPENHEIMER, Edward, to Leopold Weil; 59 West 3d St, 1 year..... 15,000
O'NEILL, Annie, to Mary McGill; e s of Arthur St, 193.6 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years..... 1,500
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., and wife to Noah C. Rogers; w s of Washington Av, 422.9 ft n of 178th St, demand..... 4,000
SAME to Daniel R. Kendall; w s of Washington Av, 368 ft n of 178th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 9,000
SAME to same and Virginia B. Rogers, as trustees of J. L. Rogers; w s of Washington Av, 404.6 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 4,500
SAME to Isabella G. Francis; w s of Washington Av, 386.2 ft n of 178th St, 3 years..... 4,500
PARSONS, William U., to Edward Tracy, individually and as executor, and another, as executrix, and another, as executor of James Russell; n s of 82d St, 215 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 50,000
PUPKE, John F., and wife to Elizabeth Putney; n w corner of Lenox Av and 122d St, 2 years..... 5,000
PARRETT, Elizabeth, to Teachers' Cooperative Building and Loan Association; s s of Teller Av, 140 ft s of 148th St, installments..... 4,080
RATZER, Joseph, and wife to Thomas Cowan; n s of 43d St, 362.6 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 10,000
SMITH, Maggie C., to Marx S. Croxson; n s of 67th St, 40 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 5,000
STUYVESANT, Rutherford, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York; s w corner of 2d Av and 12th St, 5 years..... 40,000
SONNEBORN, Harriet L., to Augustus H. Allen, executor of William J. Valentine; n e corner of 175th St and Mohegan Av, 3 years..... 4,500
STICH, John, to Francis J. Schnugg; 117 East 95th St, 2 years..... 8,250
SILLIMAN, Benjamin, to David E. Oppenheimer; e s of Wooster St, 100 ft n of Houston St, 1 year..... 9,000
SCHLEFFER, Emma L., to Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; n e corner of 11th Av and 187th St, new lines, 1 year..... 13,500
SCHEU, Bertha and William P., to Mary Ann Bagen, executrix of Eugene D. Bagen; s s of 138th St, 532 East, 1 year. 2,000
THENN, Walburga, to Charles Prussler and wife; s s of 153d St, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years..... 3,000
VOSS, Josephine and Henry, to Emma L. Shaw; 522 West 500th St, 5 years..... 12,000
WESTERGREEN, Mauritz F., to Marshall J. Morrill; n e s of 144th St, 175.6 ft s e of Railroad Av, 1 year..... 9,000
WEBENDORFER, Henry, to Ambrose E. Bixby; s s of 103d St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 22,000
WOLFF, Max, and wife to Augusta R. Roby; 360 Cherry St, installments..... 14,000
SAME to Frederick W. Sackett; same property, demand..... 3,500
YOUNGS, George G., and wife to Witt C. Overbaugh and John McK. Camp; n s of 1824 St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 2 months. 1,600
BOWMAN, Henry H. F., to Thomas H. Nevins; 84 and 85 South St and lot in rear of 83, 84, and 85 South St; also 167 Front St, notes..... 5,000
BROWN, Annie, to Mary E. Pierce; 87 and 89 Norfolk St, 1 year..... 8,000
PIPP, Henry P., and wife to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; Lot 451, map of Van Nest Park, installments..... 3,000
RANDOLPH, Edmund, to Marion Story; Lot 10, map of property of Country Club Land Association, 3 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Frances E. Bell..... $1
DOTY, Sarah C., and Frank H. Gilbert, administrator of Mary E. Gilbert, to Lewis Radford..... 7,800
FITZPATRICK, Philip A., executor of Frances A. Clarry, to the Brooklyn Trust Company..... 18,000
FLOY, Sarah A., executrix of James Floy, to John R. Suydam, as trustee..... 3,000
HEWLETT, William H., to Thomas M. Bertine..... 1,750
HOLZERBER, John P., and another, executors of John Holzderber, to John Holzderber..... --
HOLZDERBER, John, to Philip J. Holzderber..... 4,270
JENCKES, Francis M., to Elizabeth Dennis..... 1
LAMOUR, Lawrence, to Francis Lamour.. 800
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Morris Goldstein..... 5,249
LEACRAFT, Mrs. Edgar, to Walter S. Flint, trustee for Julia A. Benedict..... 1,500
MILLER, Julius G., to Susan Ogden.... nom
NATHAN, Benjamin, to Abraham Kaufmann..... 9,000
STIEGLER, Emilius, to Wilhelmine C. Stiegler, (two assignments)..... 10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 25,000
ZINSSER, William and August, to William Zinsser..... 1

Lis Pendens.

55TH ST, 213 East; William Hoffman against Archelaus A. Colby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
76TH ST, 251 West; Amelia Stuyvesant against E. H. Nellis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
69TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Francisca L. Luttgen and another, executrix, &c., against Andrew J. Skinner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
50TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George A. Morrison, Sr., against Teresa Henry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
MONROE ST, s s, 23.6 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; Sender Jarmulowsky against Pauline Weinstein and others, (action to declare lien.)
61ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; George F. Norton and another against Meyer L. Rhein and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; John D. Phyfe against Joseph Cirritto, owner and contractor... $375
BATHGATE AV, 1,683; The Bennett Felt Company against Michael Mahler, owner; George Fehn, contractor. 78
BATHGATE AV, e s, 139 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; John P. Duffy against Helena Mahler and Michael Mahler, owners; Frank Van Pelt and another, contractors. 85
8TH AV and 101st St, s w corner, 75x100; George Mozzo against Hart & Chapman, contractors..... 1,670
EDWARDS AV, Lots 110 and 116, map of Seton homestead, Westchester; George Mackenzie against Dr. Eaton, owner; Archibald Scott, contractor. (two liens).. 280
ELLISON AV, Lot 225; same map; same against same owner and contractor..... 140
144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; same against Frederick Lutjens, owner and contractor..... 66
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x100; Clifford L. Miller against Eggers & Hissinger, owners and contractors.... 36
145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Thomas J. McLaughlin against A. M. Holland, owner and contractor.... 433
ORCHARD ST, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St, 100x100; Thomas Graham against William F. and Anna L. Lennon, owners and contractors, and Otto Degner, owner. 775
ALLEN ST, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144.2x87.9; same against same owners and contractors..... 775
84TH ST, 124 East same against W. F. and Anna L. Lennon, owners and contractors..... 800

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:04
Moon rises...2:56	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Acacia	Gibraltar	April 23
City of Birmingham	Savannah	May 6
Edam	Rotterdam	April 25
Etruria	Liverpool	May 2
Iroquois	Jacksonville	May 5
La Touraine	Havre	May 2
Madiana	St. Thomas	April 30
Paris	Southampton	May 2
Pocahontas	London	April 25
Sorrento	Hamburg	April 22

SUNDAY MAY 10.

Alsatia	Gibraltar	April 25
Bonn	Bremen	April 26
El Sud	New-Orleans	May 6
Orinoco	Bermuda	May 7
Woolwich	Gibraltar	April 23
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	May 3

MONDAY, MAY 11.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	May 8
Allianca	Colon	May 4
Bovic	Liverpool	May 1
City of Washington	Havana	May 7
Coventry	Rotterdam	April 25
Dunstan	Para	April 29
Furnessia	Glasgow	April 30
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	April 30
Saale	Bremen	May 1
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	April 29
State of California	Glasgow	May 1

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Friesland	Antwerp	May 2
Leona	Galveston	May 5
Mississippi	London	April 29

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

California	Hamburg	April 29
Dresden	Bremen	May 4
Havel	Bremen	May 5
James Turple	Gibraltar	April 28
Seguranca	Havana	May 4
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Bea Bellido	May 9	Pern'buco.	261 Br'dway.
Manitoba	May 9	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	May 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Adirondack	May 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	May 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	May 9	Newcastle	22 State St.
Circassia	May 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	May 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	May 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Martello	May 9	Hull	22 State St.
Habana	May 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Iroquois	May 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	May 12	Progreso	29 Broadway.
Cuba	May 12	Gonaives	24 State St.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	May 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	May 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	May 14	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	May 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Venezuela	May 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	May 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Alleghany	May 16	Kingston	24 State St.
K. Wilhelm II.	May 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	May 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	May 16	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	May 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	May 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	May 21	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	May 23	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	May 23	London	4 Broadway.
Werra	May 23	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	May 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Gascogne	May 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	May 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	May 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	May 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Iroquois	May 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	May 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	May 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	May 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	May 30	London	4 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, May 8.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg April 30, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2.53 P. M.
SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Goldsborough, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Jamaica, (Norw.,) Brun, Philadelphia, in ballast to H. Dumois & Co.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg April 26, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello April 29, via La Guayra, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.
SS Chandernagor, (Fr.,) Castelli, Marseilles April 11, via Naples, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.
SS Moncolla, (Br.,) Fuller, Aguadillo April 17, via Mayaguez, with mdse and passengers to New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.
SS Viceroy, (Br.,) Sollo, Laguna April 16, via Progreso, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Ontario, (Br.,) Morgan, London April 25, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull April 25, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Baracoa, (Norw.,) Clausen, Baracoa 6 ds, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 7th.
SS Cuba, (Norw.,) Bernholdt, Gonaives April 17, via Jacmel, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Amrum, (Ger.,) Arendt, Fernandina March 31, via Gibara May 1, with mdse to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, very hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Colorado, for Brunswick; Thomas Melville, for Fernandina; City of Columbia, for Norfolk and Newport News; Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Antonio Zambrana, for Sanchez.
Ship Siam, for Hongkong.
Bark Killarney, for Brisbane.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 8.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed St. Michaels May 5.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) Capt. Lemm, from Santos, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York May 3.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld. from Genoa for New-York May 5.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.
SS Lumen, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholson, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.
SS Teviotdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.
SS Madeirense, (Br.,) Capt. Kempthorne, from New-York April 2, arr. at Para April 16.
SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Scharmberg, from New-York April 8, via Baltimore, arr. at Pernambuco May 4.
SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from New-York April 21, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New-York April 22, arr. at Hull to-day.
SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New-York April 25, arr. at Hamburg to-day.
SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from New-York April 25, arr. at Bremen to-day.
SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.
SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at noon to-day.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8 P. M. today.
SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Capt. Lenz, sld. from Hamburg for New-York to-day.
SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New-York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

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AT SEABRIGHT, NEW-JERSEY,
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On the finest avenue, a very handsome cottage, finished only last year, containing large dining-room, parlor, kitchen, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 toilet rooms, and all modern improvements. Apply or address A. E. KARELSON, Arverne, L. I., or 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

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Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
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FOR RENT.—Season or year; fully furnished cottage of thirteen rooms and bath; all improvements, including cow, horse, carriages, &c.; garden planted; fruit; shade; 6½ acres. Apply to W. J. UNDERHILL, The Glens, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CAPE COD, WYCHMERE.—Summer cottages; Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plumbine; warm sea bathing; pine forests; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARK AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against GEORGE D. AULD, defendant.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street ninety feet; thence northerly, and parallel with Park Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence easterly, along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street ninety feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue; and thence southerly, along the westerly line of Park Avenue, one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances or dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, March 18th, 1896.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 30th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, April 9th, 1896. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, May 11th, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, April 30th, 1896.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Monday, June 1st, 1896, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, April 30th, 1896.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending May 9 will close promptly in all cases at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
SATURDAY.—At 4:30 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, at 11 A. M. for Saturday direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steam